A DEAD BODY. A DEAD BODY. Apecial Dispatch so The Tribune. East Saginaw, Mich., June 14.—The body found in the woods below this city, with unmistakely evidence of having meta violent death, has been identified as that of W. W. Moore, formerly of the dry-goods house of Dawson, Moore & Co., of Saginaw City. Deceased had been missing since April 14, and was last seen in this city. He was it years of age, and leaves a wife and ave children.

ELECTRIC PLASTERS.

Mesers. Bell, Mann & Co., 163 Wadash svenue.

GENTARIER: I would be very derelict of a duty I owe hoth you and those suffering from Rheumatism should I fall to speak of the really magical effects of your Hest's Galesno Electric Plasters. For two years I suffered from Sciatio Rheumatism. One of your Plasters effected a perfect and permanent care in the almost inspedible, short time of one week, and all for the trifling sam of 50 cents. Compratulating you on having such a really meritorious article for sale, I remain yours truly.

GRAY L. SMITE.

SPOTTED LIKE DOMINOES.

The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four-hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like toxodont. It literally renders the enamel imperdous and indestructible.

"LOOK AT THIS,"

The Eric & Chicago Line will make the fare to cleave and this morning six dollars (26). This is the short and only line running Pullman sleeping and hotel cars from Chicago to Cleveland.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR, By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Marn" Col

On the 27th nit., to A. H. and Belle M. Powell, of this city, a son.

MARRIAGES. BAKER—HAYDEN—On Thursday, June 14, by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Charles Edward Baker and Alice J., daughter of the late Josiah Hayden, of Haydensville, Mass. No cards.

PARK—June 13, Thomas H. Park.
Funeral from his late residence, 111 South
Franklin-st., by cars to Rose Hill to-day.
Friends
of the family cordially invited.

THOMAS—Killed by the cars of the Milwankee b St. Panl Railway, at the Union-st crossing, in his city, on Tuesday, June 13, 1870, Joseph Rhomas, of Turner Park, in the 38th year of his

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. EIGHTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB. A meeting of this Club will be held to-night at 8 m., at the Criminal Court Room, to select delectes for the Democratic County Convention. By ler, W. Wiesenbach, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE.

DRY GOODS,

5,000 yds 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
7,000 yds 30-inch ditto.
1,000 yds 40-00 Cassimeres.
1,200 dos Assorted Hosiory.
100 Cases Btraw Goods.
75 do Umbreilas and Parasols.
500 dos Neckties.
Large invoice of edgings and insertings. Full line of Nainscoks, Victoria Lawas, Handkerchiefs.
Shawls, Shirts and Drawers. Ready-Made Clothing. Suspenders, Jeans, Satinets, Fancy Goods, Plaid Ware, Combs, etc. Also 50 pieces Alpacas.
THURSDAY MORNING, June 15, at 9 o'clock.
At BUTTERS' eslessrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

By G. P. GORE & CO., On Thursday, June 15, at 9:30 e'clock,

SPECIAL SALE,

Carriages, Buggies, and Harnesses. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. On Saturday, June 17, at 9 o'clock, 13 crates W. G. CROCKERY, in open lois. Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware. AT 10 O'CLOCK, BIG SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE The Entire Furniture from a First-Class Dwelling. Parlor and Chamber Furniture. Bureaus, Bedsteads, Whatnots, Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges,
Hall Trees, Chairs, Tables, Rockers, Extension
Tables, Mattresses, Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors,
Also, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Book
Cases, Spring Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, and
Ice Chesta.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT NO. 45 PECK COURT. (Near State-st.,)
THURSDAY Morning, June 15, at 10 o'clock, AUCTION BALE Entire Furniture Large Residence.

Nearly new Brussels Carpets, Parlor Suits, Mar-ble-Top Chamber Sets, Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Dining-room Furniture, large Cook Stoves, Crock-ery, &c. Sale peremptory under chattel mortgages ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE Household Goods, Etc.

FRIDAY, June 16, at 9:30 a. m., Immense display new and second-hand Furniture, Parlor Sulta, Chamber Sets. A full line Carpets, Mattresses, Office and Library Desks, General Housekeeping Goods.

Also, balance of a Dealer's Stock good Medium Furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, etc., etc.

ELISON, POMEROY, & CO.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. 500 LOTS BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

Thursday Morning, June 15, at 9:30 o'clock.
All fresh, new goods.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE,
to take place on Saturday, June 17, at 1 o'clock p.
m., at the cogner of Fullerton-av. and Elston-road,
one frame cottage, kin-shed, barn, and tool-shed.
Also a lot of tools and implements for brick-making, one large team of horses, harness, and wagon.
LEWIS BURTELS,
Constable and Auctioneer. BABY CARRIAGES.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876-TEN PAGES.

WATCHES.

VOLUME XXX.

GREAT BARGAINS

SPECIAL SALE OF

American and Swiss Watches Public Auction,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS

OF THIS WEEK.

The public are invited to attend these sales and purchase any kind of a Watch, from the celebrated Jules Jurgensen to the plainest American Watch "AT YOUR OWN PRICE. These goods are all cased n fine 18-karat and 14-karat cases of the finest workmanship. We have Watches t please all, both in price and style. Other goods sold at private sale, if desired, at cor-

espondingly low prices.

A. H. MILLER,
61 East Washington-st., near State.
J. H. FRENCH. Auctioneer.

S. H. SOUTHWICK'S Fire Insurance Agency,

166 LA SALLE-ST.

Comprises Eight Eastern Companies.

Independent of the Board. RAILROADS.

"LOOK AT THIS. Then at this "Daily Bulletin." The great favority route to the East via the direct reliable route BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND \$ 6.00 New York. 13.00 Boston 14.00 Philadelphia 11.40 Baltimore 11.40 Washington 11.00 Passengers are privileged to stop over at any point desired. Tickets for sale at Palmer House, Grand Pacific, SS Clark-st., and Depot (Exposition Building), foot of Monroe-st. L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. THOMAS P. BARKY, W. P. A.

Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

JOLIET, June 12, 1876.

The annual meeting of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Joliet, Illinois, on the 20th day of July, 1876, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN BRISBIN, President. R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

Preparatory to a change in our piano department, we purpose closing out our entire stock of miscellaneous SQUARE PIANOS at such extraordinary low prices as have never before been known in Chicago. The instruments are from the factories of reliable makers only, and will in all cases be accompanied with our guaranty. Parties intending to purchase should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a good and durable piano at much lees than the prices of inferior and so-called "bogus" instruments.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts., Chicago. Northwesters
Beadquarters for Steinway's Pianos.

FINANCIAL. CALUMET AND CHICAGO

CANAL AND DOCK CO. 100 shares in the above Co. for sale at \$35 per share, by EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 101 Washington-st.

7 PER CENT.

We will lend sums over \$25,000 on business property at SEVEN; \$10,000, \$9,000 and \$5,000 at 8. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-at. MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCED PRICES AT MUNGER'S LAUNDRY.

OFFICES-At 126 DEARBORN-ST.; 46 NORTH CLARK-ST., and 668 WABASH-AV. 1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876. Flags and Decorations for the million manufac-tured at the Washington Print Works, comprising Flags of the United States, all Nations. Interna-tional Arms of all Nations, &c., in all sizes, from one to sixteen flags per yard. For sale by all jobbers.

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., dally (Sundays excepted) 9 a. m. Saturday Boat don't leave until 8 p. m. Yor Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, dally (Sundays excepted) 7 p. m. Yor St. Joseph and Beuton Harbor, dally (Sundays excepted) 10 a. m. Saturdays Hoat don't leave until. 116 p. m. For Green Bay, Escanaba, and Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday and Friday 7 p. m. Yor Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday 9 a. m.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.

Why pay \$20 and \$30 when you can get the best ill set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for \$8.7 be finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Orner Clark and Randolph-sts. BUSINESS CHANCES.

Great Bargain-Hotel for Sale. our-story marble-front, 20 rooms, well patron d bar-room, in the very centre of business all payment required. Call at Collot's Adver-ing Agency, Room I, No. 135 LaSalle-st.

OIL TANKS. OIL TANKS

THE CONVENTION.

Full and Comprehensive Report of the Second Day's Proceedings.

A Long Memorial from the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Final Rejection of the Spencer Delegation from Alabama

The Platform Sound as Rock on the Finance Question.

But Decidedly Evasive on the Vexed Tariff Issues.

A Plank Promising an Investiga-tion of the Chinese Question.

The Nomination of Candidates Consumes Many Hours' Time.

Balloting Will Commence at the Opening this Morning.

The Chances Still Seem to Be Largely in Blaine's Favor.

' OBSERVATIONS.

нот.

THE WEATHER IN THE BLAINE MEN'S PAVOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., June 15.—The torrid heat of this town is telling perceptibly upon the dele-gates and outsiders in attendance upon the Con-vention. After daily canvassing and caucusing, rom early morn to early morn again, say, on an average, until 3 a. m., steaming and sweltering the while in the burning heat of the day and the almost suffocating sultriness of the night, the delegates this morning began generally to look as though the starch had been taken out of them. At the same time the toiling outsiders who work harder and spend more heat than any body else, and all to no purpose, have grown as limp as wet rags. Worn, haggard, heated, perspiring at every pore, the delegates came into Exposition Hall this morning mopping their faces with their kerchiefs, and essaying in vain to keep cool.

HOARSE, HAGGARD, AND VERY WILTED-LOOKING the outside managers filed into the hall with the air of men who had momentous business on hand, while the orchestra tooted and perspired, and perspired and tooted. Delegates and out-siders made their way to their seats respectively, and settled down to their share in the proceed-ags with the manifest air of men who wished it. were all over, but who cherished misgivings as tothe amount of swearing and sweating that must needs yet be done before the work of the Convention was over Everybody else, even the claqueurs, whose hote bills were paid for them by the Conkling folks and the Hartranft folks, were manifestly anxious

"GIVE US TIME!" THE DETERMINED CRY OF THE ANTI-BLAINE PORCES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The Blaine managers and delegates generally this morning wanted to rush the Convention to an adjournment. So it happens that the key to the whole day's proceedings will be found in the fact that the chief issue in the Convention arose upon a fight gainst time. That fight was made by the anti-Blaine men, for upon that issue the Convention was divided into Blaine and anti-Blaine parties. The Blaine men were well organized, were held well in hand by their leaders, and were ready to push to balloting for a candidate against the divided and scattered opposition. The latter, in turn, wanted another night in which to renew the attempt to form a consolidation of the entire anti-Blaine vote upon some candidate.
The contest began upon the reception of the report of the Committee on Rules. It was

INAGURATED BY THE BLAINE MEN. The order of business, as fixed by the rules as reported, required that the report of the Committee on Credentials be taken up and disposed of before the report of the Committee on Resolutions should be considered; then, that the balloting for candidates for President and Vice-President should not between the committee on Resolutions. in until the report of the Committee on Resolutions was finally disposed of. This order was the same as that of the Republican Conventions of 1864, 1868, and 1872, but, if adopted, with the discussion that was inevitable as to the Alabama contesting delegations and that which was expected upon the currency plank of the platform, manifestly no ballot for candidates could be taken to-day, and

ANOTHER NIGHT in which to arrange for a consolidation of their in which to arrange for a consolidation of their force could be secured by the anti-Blaine men. Hale, therefore, hastened to checkmate the anti-Blaine programme for delay by moving to strike out that clause of the rule as reported requiring that the platform be adopted before the balloting for candidates for President and Vice-President be begun. Immediately a vigorous opposition to the Biaine programme for rushing through the nomination to-day was made by the entire anti-Blaine forces. Hotchkiss, of New York, after reminding the Convention of the absurdity of attempting to put a candidate upon the platform before the platform was constructed and that the plat-form might of itself be such as some candidates might not be able to mount, earnestly said that if ever there was a time when deliberation was re-

IT WAS HERE AND NOW. The reference could not be mistaken, and in effect was a notification to the Blaine men that any attempt to reach the balloting for candidates to-day would be resisted. Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, followed in a similar tone and intedly alluded to the embarrassment that might occur if the candidate selected before the platform was framed should not happen to fit the platform when it was builded. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, followed up the assault upon the Blaine programme for rushing things, and, it being manifest that, by developing, it had con-solidated the entire forces of all the other canidates and would encounter certain defeat.

EUGENE HALE WITHDREW HIS MOTION.

It was a faux pas for him to introduce it, and he did not withdraw it quickly enough. It had the effect to bring them into line, shoulder to shoulder, and may render it easier to do that same SON & EVENDEN,
DIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,
The West Lake Street.

ON TOTAL CANS,
The West Lake Street.

ON TOTAL CANS,
The West Lake Street.

ON TOTAL CANS,
The Office of the Company o

would have been dilatory enough to have run the Convention into the middle of next week. the Convention into the middle of necess of a lit provided that there shall be a recess of a half hour after each ballot, that delegates might be cabaled with as to prices and terms.

LAST NIGHT OR NEVER. If the consolidation of the anti-Blaine forces cannot be effected to-night it never can be effected. Without it Blaine will be nominated, and the party forced to carry him with his Fisher-correspondence platform. This was clear to every delegate. What will come of the time gained in which to effect a consolidation such as indicated, it is impossible for any other to algebra to describe the description. impossible for anybody to-night to determine. The uncertain quantity is the precise number of Indiana delegates who, so soon as Morton be withdrawn, will go over to Blaine in preference to anybody else, the number of Pennsylvania delegates when Hartranft is withdrawn who will go over b Blaine, and the number of New York delegates who, when Conkling is with-drawn, will go over to Blaine. The fact is that, while the "favorite sons" have stood in the way of consolidation of the anti-Blaine vote, they have also held off from him at least

BURYING HARTRANFT.

HIS POLITICAL OBSEQUIES LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—After the clamor of he stomach of the Convention for di backed by the fears that the approach of night and the absence of gas would plunge them into unutterable confusion, had forced an adjourn-ment without a ballot, it was expected that the demonstrations of the candidates would cease, that the brass bands would be allowed to take off their sweltering uniforms and enjoy the celebrated beer of Cincinnati, and that the hoarse orators would be given a temporary respite. Nothing remained to be done but to caucus and to button-hole. It was believed that the demonstrations of last night, the half-dozen bands and processions moving in different directions and lacerating the soul of the small boy who wanted to follow all and could only accompany one, had exhausted the dress-parade business. But the peace of the night was rudely broken by

THE LAST CRY OF THE HARTRANFT MEN,the final obsequies of the Pennsylvania candi-date. His eulogy had been pronounced at the Convention. His record in peace and war had ers bore him to the tomb. About o'clock a solemn procession assembled in front of the Burnet House. The calcium mined a long array of men clad in white hats and dusty boots. Sadness was upon their faces and canes were in their hands. The white hat is the badge of the Pennsylvan ematic of the spotless purity of Philadelphia politics: They are at present a little smudged with Cincinnati soft-coal dust. The have been sat upon and smashed in in moments of convial joking, but they remain

THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN of Hartranft's hordes, and many respectable citizens of Cincinnati have been forced to doff their favorite head-gear to avoid being dragged their layorite nead-gear to avoid being dragged in corners and argued with by the partisans of Blaine. At the head of to-night's procession was a gigantic fellow who bore a banner with the strange device of "For President, John T. Hartranft." A transparency, embellished with appropriate devices, and illuminated by a mel-ancholy candle which continually SHED TALLOWY TRARS,

was another feature of the demonstration. band played suitable tunes, and a gentleman recited in a clear voice the lines on the burial o Sir John More. The citizens who lined the side walks took off their hats, either from sympath or heat. The cortege slowly moved to the Grand Hotel, where truly interesting remarks were made by the friends of the deceased. The banner and transparency were buried in his grave, and the mourners went to take a drink. NO OTHER MORTUARIES.

The War Governor of Indiana and the Senator from New York were not honored by any such demonstrations. All their supporters did was to drop down unanimously to the railroad offices and purchase electing-car tickets for to morrow night. The moment the Book of Genesis is ended that of Exodus will begin.

THE PLATFORM.

ITS SALIENT FEATURES.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The platform was well received. As a whole it disposes of delicate questions in a more satisfactory manner than was anticipated. The currency plank is generally accepted with entire satisfaction. It is felt that less could not have been said without stultification of the party, and that more wa not required. While it was recognized that the paramount issue is between repudiation and present payment of the Government promises to pay, it was also recognized that the platform was designed, not as a scheme for Congressional legislation, but on a plain declaration of the principles of the representatives of the party in the West, and which the Administration will be left to

the platform-makers did not undertake to usuro the province of Congress, or to how specie-resumption shall be effected, but the platform distinctly and unequivocally declares for a re-turn to specie and honest currency. Some sharp corners are smoothed off in the platform be cause there are differences of opinion in the party, but no live issue can be said to have been dodged.

THE WOMEN-FOLK.

THER WOMEN-FOLK.

THERE SUCCESSFUL DABBLING IN POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

CINCINNATI, O., June 15.—The women of America, without distinction of race or previous or present condition of servitude, thus including the servant girls, were to-day doubly honored in the Convention. They were mentioned in the platform, which states that their claims are entitled to respectful consideration, and their representative, Mrs. Spencer, was allowed to make a speech to the Convention. It was and she wound up with a reference to Senator Logan and Fred Douglass which will not be found in the authorized version. Mrs. Spencer and

cers of the Republican party, we find that there has lowered upon the country a deep, dark cloud—a could of suspicion and distrust—which we must at this Convention endeavor by our nominee and platform to distinct. platform to dissipate. There must be a gen-uine reform. He was in favor of the nomina-tion and election of Mr. Bristow because he has proved himself a practical reformer.

proved himself a practical reformer.

SENATOR ALCORN, OF MISSISSIPFI,
was introduced, and said that the prosperity of
the country largely, if not fatally, depends upon
a united country, where there shall be no
division of North and South. This talk about
the South attempting another rebellion was all
bosh. It was trying to do a better thing
than to go out of the Union. It was trying
to establish a Southern Confederacy in the
Union. Such a condition of things was dangarous, and such sectionalism must be degerous, and such sectionalism must be de-stroyed. There are in the South a great many people who are not at heart Democrats. They were opposed in the first place to secession. The Southern people

Southern people
DID NOT GO INTO RECESSION UNANIMOUSLY,
by any means. They were forced into it by
their leaders, but, once in it, they fought as best
they could. When the War ended, and they
were conquered by superior numbers,
then the people, not naturally or historically
affiliated with the Democratic party, eccepted the
result, and are now ready, upon a hearty and
cordisi invitation, to join the Republican ranks.
The nomination of Mr. Bristow would be construed as such an invitation, and it would be
accepted by many in all parts of the South.
THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE KNOW BRISTOW.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE KNOW BRISTOW.

There need be no fear of his turning traitor to the Republican party. The speaker would not say that Bristow was a better man than other men might be. He would not say that he was better than Morton. He would not say that he had more splendid talents than Conkling. But he would say that he would win the electoral votes of Mississippi.

THE CONSOLIDATION. T WAS BROUGHT ABOUT LAST NIGHT IF THERE

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, June 15.—There are delegation instructed to vote as a unit for Blaine, and delegations that have been dragooned into uniting upon him on the first ballot, in which there are minorities that, after the first ballot, will naturally go to the anti-Blaine and didthe if one he argued upon. Blaine candidate, if one be agreed upon. The question to-night is whether there will be such agreement upon a candidate who means reform instead of meaning nothing in particular but a

facilitate it, was the adoption of the rule prohibiting any change of votes before the result of the ballot shall be announced. This will guard the anti-Blaine men against any stampede at the tail end of the ballot, which might run Blaine through with a rush, as was the original programme of his managers.

THE SPEECHES.

THEIR SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 15, 1876.—More than ordinary significance attaches to the speeches by which the several candidates were to-day placed in nomination before the Convention. Therein, with little difficulty, may be found the broad with little difficulty, may be found the broad distinction between the Blaine and anti-Blaine parties, into which to-day the Convention was divided. Bob Ingersoll took occasion at the very outset to crack the party whip, but the Blaine men had listened with not-to-be-concealed uneasiness to George William Curtis' manly statement of the self-evident fact that the great work be-fore the Republican party was that of purification of the Administration, and because of those who would tolerate no admis-

sion that there was or could be anything under Republican administration that needed to be re-Republican administration that needed to be re-formed there is the greater need of reform and the demand for it was the work imperative—in short, that the party could only be saved by giving guarantees for reform. Thus, Rich-ard H. Dana, in following Mr. Curtis, in sec-onding the nomination of Bristow, had said he knew of no man who could so surely carry Massachusetts as Bristow.

THE ATREIST CRACKS THE PARTY WHIP.

Ingersoll seized upon the opportunity to proclaim, in substance, that lowalty to the Republican party meant submission to the machine managers, and that if Massachusetts was not as certain for the contract of the second of the contract of the contrac whoever might be nominated, Massachusetts wasn't loyal. What he intended was that, if Massachusetts wouldn't cast as many votes for Blaine with his Fisher letters or his platform as she would for Bristow with his record as ring-

THE PROCEEDINGS. WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

AN APPEAL THEREPOR.

To the Wassern Associated Fress.

CINCINNATI, O., June 15.—The Republican
National Convention met at 11 o'clock, President McPherson in the chair. Previous to the
rapping of the President's gavel, the band kept
up an increasure valley of rusting. rapping of the President's gavel, the band kept up an incessant volley of music. The Convention was slow in getting to business. The delegates were dilatory in coming in. Some of them were serving on committees which were meeting during the morning, and others had been up late last night. The crowd of spectators was about the same as restorder. tors was about the same as yesterday.

Prayer was made by the Rev. George Beecher, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.
George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts—Mr. Chair-

man, I am requested to present to this Conven-tion a memorial of a large mass of our citizens who are excluded from any representation here, and from any share in the Government. I deand from any snare in the Government. I de-sire to present the memorial of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. [Applause.] Under the order adopted yesterday, this memorial goes to the Committee on Resolutions at once, but I desire to move that Mrs. Sarah J. Spenser, who has been deputed by the ssociation to represent them here, be heard by

the Convention for ten minutes.

The Chair—Is the motion seconded ?

It was seconded by several delegates, and obected to by others.

The question of allowing Mrs. Spenser to address the house was put and carried by a

MRS. SPENSER TALKS. Mrs. Spenser then carae forward upon the platform, being received with some applause,

and spoke as follows:
In 1872 the Republican party decisred that it had emancipated four millions of human beings, and established universal suffrage. Where were the ten millions of women citizens of this Republican suffrage. declaration true? The second plank says we have secured liberty and equality to all. Again, where were the women of the United States? A little further on, in plank fourteen, you say: "The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to the wider field of usefulness is viewed with much satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration." The Republican party cannot afford to recede from its ground taken four years ago. It

agreement upon a candidate who means reform instead of meaning nothing in particular but a compromise compromising away reforms. There are those who to-night believe to a consolidation of the anti-Blaine vote can be effected upon Bristow. The test, however, that seems liable to occur is upon Hayes, of Ohlo, in place of Bristow. And of Hayes it is now to be remarked that the attitude in which he has been placed before the Convention by ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohlo, makes Hayes' candidacy mean

A DEAL MORE

Than it did before the Convention met. There is no end of rumors of consolidation on Bristow, and consolidation on Hayes, this evening, none of which are capable of verification until the ballot be had to-morrow, and none of which are worth telegraphing, because no half-dozen or dozen gentlemen here can arrange any consolidation with even tolerable certainty of its being accepted by those they assume to represent. In fact, were the true inwardness of it disclosed, doubtless, it would be manifest that the difficulty last night, and what will be the chief difficulty to-night had to-morrow, is thet the majority of the Pennsylvania delegati.

REALLY SET FOR ELAIR.

and there is as yet no assurance that the entire delegation would not go over to him in a body in preference to any other candidate after Hartrantt. But time will abow, and so quickly, to., what will be the result of the time to-day gained by the anti-Blaine men, and which, if their consolidation is the anti-Blaine men, and which, if their consolidation is present. The formal present of the prophets to predict what shall come to pass.

THE GREAT ADVANYAGE

gained by the anti-Blaine men, and which, if their consolidation to prescribe the prophets to predict what shall come to pass.

THE GREAT ADVANYAGE

gained by the anti-Blaine men, and which, if their consolidation be practicable, will greatly facilitate it, was the adoption of the prophets to predict what shall come to pass.

THE CREAT ADVANYAGE

gained by the anti-Blaine men, and which, if their consolidat

shall come to pass. To Varyage to men, and which, if racticable, will greatly the adoption of hange of votes before shall be announced. Is a manufacture of the propose of the party was the manufacture of the ballot, which with a rush, as was it his managers.

ECHES.

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The Tribusa of the speeches by see were to-day placed Convention. Therein, be found the broad of Blaine and antiport of the speeches by the highest speech convention. Therein, be found the broad of Blaine and antiport of the speeches by the highest speech convention. Therefore, be found the broad of Blaine and antiport of the speeches by the highest speech convention. Therefore, be found the broad of Blaine and antiport of the speeches by the highest speech convention. Therefore, be found the broad of Blaine and antiport of the speeches by the highest speeches to mily statement of the convention of the speeches by the highest speeches to mily statement of the convention. Therefore, be found the broad of the speeches by the highest speeches by the highest speeches by the highest speeches by the highest speech the speeches by the highest s

Logan and Fred Douglass which will not be found in the authorized version. Mrs. Spencer and her colleagues loss papered before the Committee on the would for Bristow with his record as tings to the control of the con

plessings of liberty to yourselves and your poslectiv. By this act you will reduce to practice the
theory of a hundred years, and establish a genuine
Republic that shall know no class, casts, race, ex—where all the people are citizens and all the citisens are equal before the law. On behalf of the
National Woman's Suffrage Association,
Susan B. ANTHONY,
Corresponding Secretary.

OADER OF BUSINESS.

The Chair—The first business in order is the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Busi-

Committee, presented the following report:

THE REPORT.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Republican National Consention: Your Committee to whom was referred the matter of rules and order of business beg leave to submit the following rules, including the order of business for the government of this Convention, as follows, to wit:

stand until the ballot is announced, unless in the case of a numerical error.

Rule 5. When a majority of the delegates of any two States shall demand that a vote be recorded, the same shall be taken by States. Territories, and the District of Columbia, the Secretary calling the roll of States and Territories in the order heretofore stated, and the District of Columbia.

Rule 6. In the record of the votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman, and in case the votes of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate, or for or against any proposition.

Rule 7. When the previous question shall be demanded by the majority of the delegates from any State, and the demand seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by a majority of the Convention, the question shall hen be proceeded with, and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases.

The reading of the third and fourth rules was received with applause by about two-thirds of the Convention.

Eugene Hale, of Maine—I ask the rereading of Rule 3.

The Secretary read the rule as requested, when Mr. Hale continued: I move to strike from Rule 3 that part of it which postpones the nomination of candidates until after the platform is settled. (Cries "No, no," and applause.)

Mr. Ceasma—I rise to a point of order. When I read this report I made a motion to recommit for the very purpose of ascertaining whether there were objections to any particular section, and therefore the motion of the gentleman at this point is not in order. I pledge wayself so the gentleman, however, as well as others, that if it is desired to have discussion on any subject I will move for the admission of the report, so that an oppertunity will be had for a discussion of every rule.

Mr. Hale—That will be perfectly satisfactory. I had no indication of what was the intention of the gentleman, and I only suggested this motion because I believe it to be unusual, in bodies of this kind, to postpone the balloting until after the platform is settled, but I do not propose now to take up further the time of the Convention, on a sangestion to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Committee, as to his course.

Mr. Cessna—Then I understand from my friend that he desires a division on that question, which I will call for myself at the proper time. If there be no objection, I ask that this report be DIVIDED INTO TWO DIVISIONS, the first to embrace the whole of it, except Rule 3; and the second to embrace Rule 3. Is that satis-

be no objection. I ask that this report be
DIVIDED INTO TWO DIVISIONS,
the first to embrace the whole of it, except Rule 3;
and the second to embrace Rule 3. Is that satisfactory to my friend?

M. D. Silliman, of New York—I beg leave, before the question is put on the adoption of the report, to suggest an amendment in the shape of an additional rule in these words: "After each balloting and until some candidate shall receive a majority of the votes cast, this Convention will take a recess for the space of half an hour." [Cries of "No! No!"] This is to give the delegates an opportunity to confer with each other, and come to a decision regarding their ballots.

Mr. Cessna—Mr. Chairman, I desire to state to the Convention that in my judgment the desirability, if not necessity, of having some rules will very soon appear, and I now say to my friend from New York that if he will allow the vote to be taken on the first division. I will not object. The new rule would be embodied in the report.

Mr. Silliman—Certainly.

Mr. Cessna—I move the previous question on the second division. [Cries of "Question, question."]

AGREED TO.

The reading of the section was again called for, and the section was read by the Clerk.

The President—The question upon the adoption of the rules is received, and the pending question is the adoption of the remaining rules. All in favor of the remaining rules, as reported by the Committee, will please say aye.

The question was put, and the remaining rules were agreed to.

Mr. Cessna—I move to recommit and lay on the table.

The President—That will be done by unanimons

The President-That will be done by unanimous The President—That will be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. Hale—I move to strike out that portion of the rule which postpones the balloting for candidates until after the platform is settled. I do not object, and can conceive of no one objecting to the first part of the rule of the report,—that the Committee on Credentials shall be first settled,—and therefore I do not desire to antagonize the entire rule, but move to strike out the portion of it.

Sec. 3 was again called for and read.

The President—The proposition is to strike from the rule the words so that the rules shall stand:

"The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon."

Mr. Cessna—Does my friend from Maine wish to discuss his amendment?

Mr. Cessna-Does my friend from maine wish to discuss his amendment?

Mr. Hale—The whole point, Mr. President, presented by my motion must be so clear that I do not desire to take up the time of this body of men. I will only say that, so far as my knowledge goes, either in local, State, or National Conventions which I have attended before, in no case has the platfogm and the resolutions of the party been presented before the nomination and selection of candidates. I believe, sir, that gentlemen present will see that, unless this motion of mine be carried, this Convention may remain here for hours tossing as a great body of men will with nothing essential to do, while the Committee on Resolutions may be waiting and debating to report to the house.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

know what new questions we agree upon, then we can put a candidate there reflecting our viewa, and he must be a candidate who is known and assured to be a fit exponent of those views—an earnest one, and not one who has te make up his mind after the platform is made.

Gov. Noyes, of Onio—The gentleman from Maine is decidedly mistaken in his history of 1800. As the gentleman has just winded, the platform was reported before the candidate was nominated. Eight years ago, I am informed by Lieut. Gov. Lee, of the New York delegation, who was then one of the Committee on Resolutions to report. It is, as the gentleman says, absurd to nominate a candidate until you know what he is to examinate a candidate until you know what he is to examinate a candidate until you know what he is to examinate a candidate until you know what he is to examinate a candidate until you know what he is to examinate a candidate until you know what he is to examinate the world. When a platform is reported it might turn out that one candidate was fitted to it and another was not. [Applause.] It may make all the difference in the world. When a platform is reported it might turn ont that one candidate was fitted to it and another was not. [Applause.] It may make all the difference in the world. When a platform is reported it might turn ont that one candidate was fitted to it and another was not. [Applause.] I have no feeling whatever upon this subject. I consider it, however, but, proper, and join in behalf of my Committee, and I shall stand by what is its manimum action as to the report to this Convention. The resolution which is now pending for adoption before this body has neither an "I" dotted nor a "i" crossed from the order and number as it was adopted by the last National Convention held in 1872. (Applause.) I begt to say be my friend from Maine, and any other gentleman who entertains different views, that this rule is not introduced, and it is not now advocated, by the present

CREDENTIALS. OVER WHICH SOME TALE WAS HAD.

The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. John T. Ensor, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, will now read the report.

Mr. Ensor, on coming forward, was londly applauded, and read the following report:

The majority of the Committee reported in favor The majority of the Committee reported in favor of the admission of the delegation from Alabama headed by Jere Harakon (anti-Spencer), and also that from the District of Columbia, known as the Shepherd delegation. The remainder of the report consists of the names of delegates which have already been published.

consists of the names of delegates which have already been published.

Mr. Charles N. Harris, of Nevada, then came ferward smid considerable cheering to present a minority report. From the limited opportunities afforded the Committee the minority were led to the conclusion that the delegation headed by the Hon. George E. Spencer was the only legitimate representative delegation from that State. [Cheers.] This opinion was based on the following facts and considerations: In August, 1874, a Republican State Convention was held at Montgomery, Ala., for the momination of State officers to be elected that year. At that time there was no faction in the party. All Republicans were represented at the Convention, and were satisfied with its action. This Convention appointed a State Executive Committee, consisting of twelve members, to conduct the succeeding campaign, and to

ACT FOR THE PARTY

in all things until the Convention to be called in 1876. The Committee met, and elected Charles & Meyer Chairman. The campaign was conducted under the auspices of this Committee, and its settion was acquiesced in by all except the Democrata, A quorum of the Committee met Feb. 2, 1876, under the call of its Chairman, and issued a call for the Convention of May 24, 1876, which assembled, and sent to this Convention was reorganized by the Committee itself in obedience to the demands of a mass-meeting held in Montgomery. They also claimed that when the original Committee was created in 1874 there were but eix Congressional districts in the State, and it was formed by the appointment of two members from each district. At the session of the Legislature in 1874 the Congressional districts were reorganized by reason of increased representation allowed by the Lower House of Congress. By the new appointment

NOT MORE TRULY WAS SLAVERY THE MOPPLE

of this country twenty years ago than political exruption and demoralization in every form see a
perfil now. [Cheers.] And as the conscience, intelligence, and patriotism of this country, ergaized as the Republican party, saved the towerment then, so must those qualities, will organized
as that party, save the character of the Government
now. [Cheers.] There is one name, in my judment, of all the great names that have been resented—there is one main who more truly than the
others represents the true issue of this enamed.
[Applianse.]

A QUIET ALLUSION TO LOGAN'S CONVERSION.
You heard yesterday our friend Gen. Logan, st
fillinois. You heard our friend Gen Logan, st
fillinois. You heard our friend of many restanding, Frederick Douglass, of the District
Columbia. What did they tell you? They told we
the Republicans must remain in power in ever the
the rights of all the white and black men at the
South shall be absolutely respected. I believe the
you that that is indispensable. I believe viry
you that that is the second or of the continued
ascendency of the party is that it shall understand
to-day as it was understood yesterday, and that it
shall meet the issue of this hour in shall meet the issue of this hour in
THE SAME SPIRIT OF CONQUERING ENTHUSIAN
and resolution that it met the issues of the past.
[Applause.] Now, in my judgment, the real issues
of the campaign are two. They are two, but one, in
my mind, supreme, because it is the final guarantes
and security of the other. Now, then, my fellowcitizens of this Convention, Benjamin H.
Bristow [applause] is a citizen of Kentucky. [Applause.] What we in New York have
learned, —what those men our neighbors in New
England knew at a safe distance—when it was easy
for me, when it was easy for you my associates, is
be Republicans—Benj. H. Bristow took his life is
his hand and marched forth a Republican. [Applause.] Issy more and especially to my fellow.

applanse] the Ku-Klux until the Ku-Klux appeared. (Applanse.) The life, the liberty of every man at the North—the liberty, the life of every man at the South—is safe in the hands of this man of Kentucky, who is known, as you of the South have learned and we of the North—have distinctly seen, through the mortal perils of that struggle. Still further, Republicans: If Gov. Horgan, who presided at the first Convention of the Republican party,

DID NOT YESTERDAY OPEN THE LAST CONVEN

of France; Washington became

THE SAINT OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.
[Cheers.] To us at this moment, the opportunity is offered us. Let us use it as Washington used it. Let us understand that this fort must be purified if the party is to be saved, and that Benjamin H. Bristow is the man to do it. (Cheers.) He stands before the country as the embodiment of the spirit of Governmental purification, and I know what the verdict of the country must be. [Loud and protracted cheering, during which the speaker resumed his seat.]

Van Sandt, of Rhode Island—I wish to ask the saudrity any delegates from the District saudrity any delegates from the District ambias are recognized in this Convention. First under the law in force at the time of a Presidential Convention, they had a Delegate in the floor of Congress, and came in as I supunder the same rule as delegates from the ories. That law is now repealed, and they lave mo Right to DELEGATES HERE. Chair—A question is asked of the Chair. It illy a parliamentary question, but it is a fact the Committee of which the gentleman tempylvania is Chairman, and they have delent the District of Columbia shall have a entation here, and shall have a vote. [Ap-

riegate from Indiana—I wish to ask if the call his Convention did not invite the Republicans a District of Columbia to send two delegates

id not let him, drowning his voice by clapping hands, and stamping their feet, and hisses.

Cessus finally managed to say, "I withdraw proposition. (Cheers.) That is all I wanted any control of the committee, exithat part-relating to Alabama. The motion imanimously agreed to.

ALABAMA.

he Chairman—The question then recurs upon adoption of the report of the Committee, exithat part-relating to Alabama. The motion imanimously agreed to.

ALABAMA.

he Chairman—The report now recurs on that iton of the report referring to Alabama.

r. Ensor, of Maryland, moved that that part be ministed. He replied to the argument of Hardoniers of the Alabama Central Committee had of the Convention which had elected the ner delegates. The majority of the Central mittee represented the great body of the people liabama, who desired the success of the party.

s. Tepersented simply the disorganizing its. (Cries of "Question?" "Question?"].

r. Cumback, of Indiana, urged that the gentle-from Maryland and come before the Convensition that the majority report, but had not stated single fact is support of the report. It was wore conclusive that the majority had no facts a which they could draw conclusions and susthair position. [Applause.]

R. Ensor, of Maryland, said he would only cone five minutes in replying to the lengthy arguments in the State. The Committee of Alabama was constituted in the State. The Committee composed of twelve members, two from each gressional District. That Committee apparate itself not large enough, called in Mr. ries Meyer and elected him Chairman. Mr. er was not appointed by the State Convention. Was made Chairman of the Committee apparate when the committee increased from was made Chairman of the Committee increased from was of the Committee apparate when the committee increased from the or was not appointed by the State Convention. Was made Chairman of the Committee in the was in any of the Convention and chose delegates to innati. The other six called another Convention of their theory the Convention and ch

The chair—That question is already decided.
The delegate from Indiana—Before that vote is taken, I desire to call the attention of the Chairman to the fact that it has been stated in general terms that the action of the Republicans of the District of Columbia in sending two delegates here, whose admission has been recommended by the majority report, is somewhat irregular. Now, will the gentleman tell us in what respect those proceedings were irregular! I put the question to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

and been satisfied by the Republicans of Alabama, it must be considered a success, and would have to be recognized. But did this movement succeed? A mass-meeting was called in Montgomery. There was no pretense that this was a representative body; but they demanded that twelve more names should be added to the Committee, several members of which were present, and, overawed by the meeting, consented.

Mr. Mulligan, of Maine, said the gentleman who had preceded him wished the Convention to underwrand that the body was ousted; that there was a coup d'etql. The fact was, the people of Alabama, dissatisfed with the organization of the Republican party in that State, called a mass meeting to consider the question. The old Committee were present at the meeting, and recommended that the twelve additional members should be placed on the Committee. No one objected, and things went on harmoniously antill Mr. Meyer came from Washington and called his Convention, and it was a significant fact that Mr. Meyer was NOT SUSTAINED BY A QUORUM.

Mr. Pomeroy, of New York—I would not use a moment of your time upon this question, so far as it has any political bearing, but it goes further than that. We are sitting here as jurors upon our honor to pass upon a question of fact and law involving the rights of the State of Alabama, and perhaps deciding the Presidential nomination. When it comes to a question like that, when I am sitting upon my honor as a juror to pass upon the rights of others, then I say I will act upon it without fear, affection, reward, or hope, and so I have no doubt so will the members of the Convention.

Of this case? We came here yesterday and understood that there were contestants from Alabama. It was referred to the Committee on Credentials. The majority rema in, and do they present us any facts? Not one, but 'a simple conclusion of law not based upon a single fact. There is nothing before me. Any Court, upon presentation of such a report as this, would set it aside without an argument. They would not allow it t an tell us in what respect those proceedings irregular? I put the question to the gentleirrom Pennsylvania.

The control of ould

TAKE NO NOTICE OF HIS CASE.

Ist, independently of anything of that kind, it was learly demonstrated to the Committee that the elegation represented by Mr. Bowen and Mr. Ireen were regular in every respect.

Mr. Cesana, of Pennsylvania, arose to speak.

Mr. Hedding, of Kausaa, made the point that tesans had siready spoken twice, and under the ule could not speak again. [Applause].

Mr. Cessna tried to speak, but the audience aplaueds also londly that he could not be heard.

The Chairman decided that Mr. Cessna had not poken on the question, having merely made a roposition.

We are not dealing here with a mass-meeting. We are
DEALING WITH REGULAL ORGANIZATIONS,
and, except as we have credentials from regular
organizations, none of us have any status
here. Now, then, the undisputed fact, as
it appears from the report of the
minority, which is the only report before this Convention, is that George E. Spencer and his assoclates, representing a Committee emanating from a
body appointed two years ago, and which is the
only Committee holding any power for the purpose
within the State of Alabama. [Cheers.] The question is not which of the delegations shall be admitted. The question is, Shall George E. Spencer
and his associates be admitted, or shall Alabama
be denied representation in this Convention!
[Cheers.]
Mr. Heaton, of North Carolina—I am a citizen
of the Tar-Heel State. Although I am a nativeborn Ohioan and love this beautiful State, still I
love my adopted State better. Now, according to evidence adduced before the Committee on Credentials
last night, I have no hesitation in saying that in
every material issue Mr. Spencer and his followers, backed up by the regularly organized element
of the Republican Executive Committee of that
State,

State,

and his is the delegation entitled to a seat on this floor. [Cheers.] Last night a strenuous effort was made before that Committee by its Chairman to suppress debate in favor of Mr. Spencer for his delegation. [Applause and hissee.] I tell him; with all deference, that if he takes up the battle-cry of the Horace Greeley, disorganizing, disintegrating element of the South, and fights it out in his Committees as he did it last night, you may bid farewell to Republican success. [Applause and hisses.] I have nothing to say against Mr. Greeley, for when God puts Ris hand on a man I always take mine off. [Hisses.] I say if that thing had been fairly tested before that Committee, and it had had proper time to consider the facts and the issues, that report would have been entirely different; but we are denied the opportunity, and the gentlemen know it. [Applause and hisses.]

'A delegate from Wisconsim—The delegates in this end of ine hall think there has been altogether too much eloquence wasted on the question, and that the only sensible way to determine the question is to adopt the majority report. [Cheers.] I therefore move the previous question. [Applause and cries of "Question, question."]

Mr. Powers, of Mississippi was recognized by the Chair, and ascended the platform to speak.
A delegate from Connection—I move that when the vote is taken it be taken by the call of States. A delegate from Rhode Island—The previous question has been moved and seconded.

The Chair—I was not aware of that. Did the gentleman from Wisconsin—I did so emphatically.

The delegate from Wisconsin—I did so emphatically.

The Chair—If that is true the Chair must with the surface and the content of the chair and the ch

The delegate from Wisconsin—I did so emphatically.

The Chair—If that is true the Chair must

WITHDRAW HIS RECOGNITION

of the gentleman from Mississippi. The demand for the previous question must be made on behalf of the majority of one delegation.

The delegate from Wisconsin—The demand is made on behalf of every living soul in Wisconsin. [Great laughter.]

The delegate from Rode Island—And Rhode Island manimously seconds it.

Crices of "Question, question."

The Chair—The Chair now understands the rule to have been complied with. The previous question has been demanded and seconded, and the question is: Shall the main question be now put?

A delegate from New York—What is the main question?—The adoption of the substitute effered by the minority of the Committee.

The Chair—The question now recurs on the adoption of the substitute of the minority of the Committee.

The delegate from Connecticut renewed his motion

Republicans of Aiabams, but they declined any such proposition.

James K. Tyner, of Indiana, after listening carefully to the argument of the gentleman in charge of the majority report, came to the conclusion that he made only one single point in behalf of his argument, that was that, after the regular Executive Committee had been appointed by the Alabama State Convention in 1874, they went outside of their list to choose a Chairman of that Convention. Can the gentleman tell me that the Committee did not have the authority of that Convention to do it?

Mr. Ensor—It was claimed on the part of the Spencer delegation that the Convention delegated no such suthority.

Mr. Tyner—It is claimed on the part of the Spencer delegation that they had authority in accordance with the usage of the party from its organization down to the present time.

Mr. Ensor called for proof of the proposition.

Mr. Tyner demanded of the gentleman that he produce the proofs on which they had reported in lavor of the anti-Spencer delegation.

Mr. Ensor asked if it was customary for a Committee on Credentials to read all its proofs. [No. 10.] The Chair—The question now recurs on the adoption of the substitute of the minority of the Committee.

The delegate from Connecticut renewed his motion in regard to calling the States.

The Chair—Under the rule it is required that the majority of the delegates of two States shall concur in ordering the yeas and nays. Do the majority of the delegates make that demand?

Delegates from Connecticut—They do.

The Chair—Are they seconded by any other State? The delegation from Kansas—They are seconded by Kansas.

The President—The majority of the Committee made a report in favor of seating the delegation headed by the Hon. Jeremiah Harrison. The minority of the Committee made a report in favor of seating the delegation headed by George E. Spence. The pending question is the motion to substitute for the resolutions of the minority of the Committee for the resolution of the majority and under the rules, as each State is called, the Chairman of the delegation will announce the vote of his delegation.

THE VOTE WAS THEN CALLED, and had proceeded as far as California when ay mittee on Credentials to read all its proofs. [No, no.]

Mr. Tyner—Then the gentleman should not quewtion my statement on this point until he is prypared to sustain his own. After looking over this matter as carefully as I can, I come to the conclusion that the Convention of May emanated from a Mass Convention, called without authority of the State Central Committee. If I am right, then the only regular and organized delegation here from Alabams is that headed by George E. Spencer. Any gentlemen here who have been associated with here is the fact that my history and record will indicate that I never attempt to take unfair advantages of any man. I say, then, gentlemen, presuming mpos my spirit of fairness in this matter, that the gentlemen who stand here as the friends and supporters of any candidate who might have benefited by the admission or rejection of either of these delegations, cannot afford to ask this Convention to

for the resolution of the majority and under the rules, as each State is called, the Chairman of the delegation will announce the vote of his delegation.

And Aproceeded as far as California when ex-Gov. VanZant, of Rhode Island, arose and asked the Chair to put the question more definitely, as there appeared to be seen emisunderstanding among the delegates.

The President—In order to zet a clear comprehension of the question, the Chair has been requested to state what it is for. Those gentlemen who vote "nye" vote in favor of seating the Spencer delegation. Those who vote "no" upon this question vote in favor of seating the Ilarrison delegation. The vote was then taken with the following result—yes, 354; nays, 375.

EXCITEMENT.

There was great excitement during the roll call, the votes of New York and Pennsylvania elleiting tremendous cheering. Before the result was announced. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, wished to change the vote of that delegation. Mr. Cumback raised the point that it was not competent for the Chairman of the Maryland delegation to change the record.

The Chair—The gentleman from Maryland rises to make a correction of the report he made on the vote. He reported four affirmative and twelve negative votes, and he wants to make it stand three affirmative and thriteen negative votes. The gentleman from Indiana raises the point of order that it is not competent for the Chairman of the delegation to change the record.

Mr. Thomas explained that the vote was reported under a misapprehension.

Mr. Cumback—Well, if it was a misapprehension] I will withdraw my objection.

A New York delegate—I understand that Colorado is reported as having cast six votes. I find they are only entitled to two.

The Chair—Under the call of the National Convention, as I understand it, the State of Colorado was concede six votes. At all events that question can hardly rise now.

The Chair—The were those delegates within the power of the Convention before the last name on the roll was called?

Mr. Hoar or Massachusetts—I woul

The querical of this Committee. This arose: Hed any power but a Convention called composed of delegates from the he State of Alabama the right to appoint untitue any right to increase or diminish sittlee? It a political sense was there any ty in Alabama, so far as the Republicans of He thought not. A set of gentlemen the idea of taking possession of the Repairty of Alabama, and they were represented to a coup of what by a revolution, as anothing almost the had successed. THE PLATFORM. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.
The Chair—The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Resolutions.
Mr. Hawley—Mr. President, you must be aware that your Committee on Resolutions, upon assembling, found itself constituted by men of sowewhat differing sentiments and widely separated localities, and mostly strangers to each other. We have in general agreed upon the statements we are

for your consideration and for your assessment if you choose. It is as follows:

You choose, it is as follows:

You can be prized of human sizerer, and wene the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, and wene the strength of the Government of the people, for the people, and proposed the people of the people, for the people for the people

gard to the reward that they shall expect for their labor, and with regard in the morals of the community. The people of the Pacific Coast have found an invasion there worse than the plague of the locusta. They find a people who bring with them no respect for our Government, no knowlings of our language; brutalized people; a people who recognize neither honesty, smong their men nor virtue among their women; and they have planted themselves like a lazar-sore in our midst. I believe there is acarcely an exception on the Pacific coast with regard to the action which should be taken by this Consention on the resolutions submitted by the Committee. Many of us there, a majority of the law-abiding people on that coast, are in favor of protecting the Chinese, but we find that public opinion is so strong against them that it is almost impossible to do so. The very language of the Chinaman has degenerated into libidinous slang. They do nothing to support the achools of the country; they do nothing to support organised society of the country. These Chinaman can work for 10 cents a day, perhaps, and successfully compete with the American laborer who raises a family and who, when the country is in danger, places himself in the forefront of defense. In these resolutions already of fered here, and to which no opposition has been made, I find one with relation to the tariff—that the duties on imports shall be so levied that the rights of the American laborer shall be protected; that he shall receive as high wages as it is possible for him to receive. I have no doubt that the gent and the duties on imports shall be so levied that the analyses of the committee is in favor of imposing a tariff on the introduction of goods or manufactures from abroad under the pretence that the American laborer of the Pacific coast. (Applause.) This resolution calls for nothing but this—that this Convention of the American laborers to compete with the American laborer of pacific and I hope there will be no serious opposition to the passage of the

the passage of the resolution as offered by the Committee.

CARFUL CONSIDERATION INVOKED.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention. I will occupy your lime but a moment. I have listened with pleasure, as I have listened before, to the eloquence of the representative from Massachusetts. I always listened with pleasure to the earnest, strong phrases in behalf of liberty, by whomsoever they be uttered [applause]; but, standing as we do upon the threshold of the second century of the Republic, we must give careful consideration to all questions that come before this Convention. [Cheers.] We cannot afford to be unjust. We cannot afford to be unfair. We will not be unjust, we will not be unfair to any [cheers]; and while we recognize the right of all men, whatever their condition, to come to our shores, and we promise them a hearty welcome, yet our own American-born and the freemen who come from other sections of the earth have rights which we should guarantee and protect. [Applause.] They have rights which we should protect against the importation under contract, as is stated to us to-day is the case with this Mongolian race. [Cheers.] We cannot be indifferent to this, and I hope that no hurry, no desire to return to our homes, to our wives and our children, will prevent as from giving careful consideration to every question that comes before this Convention. [Cheers.]

A delegate from Tennessee—On behalf of the Tennessee delegation, I call the previous question. Calls were made for George William Curtis.

Gen. Hawley—In behalf of all of them—give a little chance for brief talks upon a great subject. [Cheers.]

The calls for Mr. Curtis were renewed, and as let ascended to the platform have received with as let ascended to the platform have received with as let ascended to the platform have received with as let ascended to the platform have received with as let ascended to the platform have received with as let ascended to the platform have received and as let ascended to the platform h

Gen. Hawley—In behalf of the Committee—Ithink I may say in behalf of all of them—give a little chance for brief talks upon a great subject. [Cheers.]

The calls for Mr. Curtis were renewed, and as be ascended to the platform he was greeted with round after round of applause and cheers.

Mr. Curtis—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, one hundred years ago the Colonies of America declared themselves free and independent in a document which laid our fundamental principles of human rights. Under that sign of independence, in fact, they secured their independence, the freedom of all who came after them for nearly one century. The Declaration of Independence has been trampled underfoot by a very essential part of the American people represented in this Convention. You keepablicans sprung from the beclaration of Independence. You are its children, and our first great revered martyred leader, Abraham Lincoln [cheers], was the first man to plainly declare that the platform of the Republican party was the Declaration of Independence. Now, then, as we begin the new century, as my friend and associate from New York says, is it for us, is it for the Republicans of America who are resolving, as I believe they will, to purify and elevate their Government,—are these men to declare that the principles of the Declaration of Independence shall now be virtually assailed? For what is this platform? It is simply a declaration of their party; it is not the means of asking that this or that shall be done; it is a declaration of all parties; it is a declaration of the things that we as a party mean shall be accomplished, and, Mr. President and gentlemen, if you mean to draw a cordon along the coasts of this country; if you can say that any man of any race shall be excluded; that you have revoked the original principles of your party [applause], then, my fellow-citizens and gentlemen, you have accused your statesmanship; for, under the Declaration of the Republican party, but of the American pablic, demands revision at your h

The control of the co

last year, our Republican friends in Congress, having there a majority of a two-thirds voie, maily nerved themselves up to the passage of a resolution or an act providing for resumption,—not to-day or to-morrow, as they should have done, as I think, but three years hence, in Jannary, 1879. I think, gentlemen, that when you scrutinize the resolution as adopted by the Committee and reported here this morning, you will find that it is no more than a step backwards and a return to promises again. I, for one, hope the majority of the Convention will sustain me. I am opposed to taking any steps backward.

THE RESOLUTION DEPENDED.

Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut—Mr. President, and gentlemen, I will detain you but a short time. I think it quite fair, however, that as a minority of our Committee, a very respectable and honorable gentleman, has offered a substitute, that I should be allowed to say a word in hehalf of the Committee. It is best, in my opinion, always, in dealing with principles for the guidance of a party during a year or four long years, to confine your self to an emphatic declaration of sound principles, and not tie yourself to the details on any measure. Lappiause, I That we have received that the great find act of Grant's administration.—that act which is an honor to him and to a Republican Congress, which removed all possible doubt as to the purpose of the Government to fulfill, in letter and in spirit, the obligations of this Government to redeem in coin every dollar of the debt save where there was an express provision to the contrary in the bill,—that great act affirmed in the great find the suppose of the Government to redeem in coin every dollar of the flow of the finding the provision of the finding the provision of the contrary in the bill,—that great act affirmed in the provision of the debt save where there was an express provision to the contrary in the bill,—that great act affirmed in the provision of the gentlement of the finding the provision of the finding the provision of the finding the f

substitute, and it was rejected by a decided majority.

The Chair—The question recurs upon the adoption of the resolution as recommended by the Committee. The motion was agreed to, and the whole platform was declared to have been adopted. [Cheers.]

NOMINATIONS.

JEWELL.

VARIOUS MOTIONS.

The Chair—The next business in order is to nominate candidates for President of the United States.

A delegate from Missouri moved to adjourn till 8 o'clock in the evening. About the same time a delegate from Pensylvania moved to adjourn till 10 o clock Friday.

Both motions were lost.

Mr. Hale, of Maine—I move that the Convention now proceed to pat in nomination and select a candidate for President of the United States.

A polsuase.

The Chair—That is the next business in order without a motion. If it is not our duty to nominate a candidate for President of the United States.

A delegate from Missouri moved to adjourn till states are constituted in the same of the United States.

A delegate from Pensylvania moved to adjourn till states are constituted in the same of the United States.

A delegate from Pensylvania moved to adjourn till state and the call of each state it should present its candidates. [Laughter and appliause.]

A delegate from Pensylvania moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock Friday, but it was lost.

A delegate from Pensylvania moved to adjourn till state and the call of each State it should present its candidate if it had any.

The motion was carried, and the Clerk had got as far in the list as Connecticut, when we was a said:

If the President will pardon me, I will get through if I remain in my seat he less time than it will take me to go to the platform and returns.

The Chair in-sisted, and Mr. Keilogg then advanced to the platform and addressed the Convention as follows:

Ma. CRAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I aministraces by a majority of the delegates for Connecticut to present for our entire than its will take me to go to the platform and returns.

The Chair in-sisted, and Mr. Keilogg then advanced to the platform and addressed the Convention as follows:

Ma. CRAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I aministraces by a majority of the delegates for Connecticut to present for the Chair in the state.

The chair in the state of the United States, the was the state of the state to which the

Tron: In the name and on behalf of the truly loyal people of Louisiana, when I in part have the honor to represent in this Convention, I rise to second the nomination of the the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, [cheers], a rean of spotless integrity [cheers], matchies convenient of the convenient Tries to second the nomination of the the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, [cheers], a man of spotiess integrity [cheers], matchiess courage of broad and Catholic views. His nomination will secure the combined partiotism of the party. [Cheers, and cries of "good."] When President Grant made that utterance. "Let no guilty man escape." [Cheers.] He struck the chord of the national heart, and wherever amid all the audiences this utterance has been repeated it has been greated with thunderous applause. [Cheers.] Sir, the elevation of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, will not only secure the arrest and prosecution of the defrauders of the national revenue, but will do more than that; it will strike terror to the hearts of those monstors in the South. [Applause.] who are driving away the capital from thas section and destroving its commerce, persecuting and mardering white and black Republicans in that State. [Applause.] More than this, Mr. President, it will be the consumation of all the hopes and aspirations of the lovers of liberty everywhere [Applause.] It will be the combined, the complete, the final settlement of all the great questions rising out of the late unfortunate war. [Applause.]

Then, sir, with Oliver P. Morton as our standard-bearer, with the rights of all citizens guaranteed by the amendments of the Constitution secured, and the protection of every man ir his civil rights as intended by God and our country, victory must and shall perch noon our banners. [Applause.]

BRISTOW.

BRISTOW.

SPEECH OF GEN. HARLAN.

The Clerk proceeded with the roll-call of States. At the announcement of Kentucky a loud and prolonged cheer went up from the assembled multitude, and in response Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, came to the front, and he was received with the loudest demonstrations of applause. When the cheering had subsided, he spoke in clear, ringing tones, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The name which has been given to me by the unanimous opinion of the Republican party of the State of Kentucky for presentation to this Convention, as a fit nomines for the Presidency of the United States is that of Benjamin H. Bristow. [Tremendous and long continued apalause. I speak whereof I know, when I declare to those Republicans both from the North and from the South that from the earliest part of his manhood be has been true to the great principles which are dear to the Republican party of the United States. [Applause.] Since his name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency, his record has been carefully scrutinized in every part of our common country. I need only say to-day that he was reared in a school of politics which taught him and you that those United States did not constitute a league, but a nation. [Applause.]

In 1861, when Abraham Lincoln called upon the freemen of this country to raily to its defense against an attack coming from a causeless and wicked rebellion. Benjamin H. Bristow openly announced to his fellow-citizens of Kentucky that, let come what would, and cost what it would, be intended to stand by the flag of our fathers. [Cheers.] His devotion to his country was not shown by mere words. It was followed by acts. He entered the Federal army as the Leutenant-Colonel of a Kentucky infantry regiment. He was subsequently Colonel of the Kighth Kentucky Cavalry.

While serving his country in the field he was call-

While serving his country in the field he was called upon in the Senatorial District to serve the people in the Legislature, and there he was the acknowledged head of the Republicans of that period. In 1865, when the question was presented to Kentacky in official form whether she would ratify the Thirteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery throughout this hand, he, with a small band of Republicans in the Senate, voted in favor of its ratification. [Cheers.] He voted in favor of and approved the Fourteenth Amendment, which gave every man in this country the rights of citizensulp without regard to color. [Cheers.] He approved and indorsed the Fifteenth Amendment.

or just as fast as t

njamim H. Bristow.
OR WILLIAM CURTIS.
New York, then arose and receivcheers. When he reached the

rety is to be saved, and that Benjamin H.,
we is the man to do it. (Cheers.) He stands
a the country as the embodiment of the spirit
wromental purification, and I know what the
st of the country must be. (Loud and prodicheering, during which the speaker resumed

of Benjamin H. Bristow. [Cheers.] When that proposition was submitted to us to ask the active of my brethren of the Massachusetts delegation, and by a vote not quite unanimous, but a very large majority, I was authorized and requested to second the nomination of Gep. Bristow [great cheering], and when this large majority of the Massachusetts delegation spoke these words, they spoke the views of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I tell you, gentlemen of the Republican Convention, I know no other name which is sure to carry the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the next election. [Hisses and cheers.]

MARK WHAT I SAID.

I did not say no other man would. No other man, I am sure, would do it. [Cheers and bisses.] Now, gentlemen may make such oral demonstrations as are in accordance with their habits and their nature, but Massachusetts has done something in time past for the Republican cause, has she not? Yes. Well, I claim no credit. It was easy for us to be loyal, to be Republican. We resided on 70,000 majority in our little. State; but by one cause or another, by mismanagement, by the settling down of a great cloud over the administration, we almost lost the State of Massachusette. But now, Mr. President, our hope returns. Let me say to you, I wish to appeak seriously and carnestly to this Convention, not for appliance, but in order to present the views that I am instructed to present, let me say, therefore, first, it is the belief of Massachusetts that the body politic is laboring under

A SEVERE AND DANGEROUS DISRASE.

It is our belief that it requires the administration of severs and unwelcome remedies. It is our belief that the disease must be cured by the work of a strong hand, a strong with,—a man of mighty courage, a man who, when he is President, will devote himself to the duty of being the President of the United States. Gentlemen, Massachusetts is satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Bristow. We know that he is from him of the United States. Gentlemen. Therefore, genlemen, thanking you for

BLAINE.

BLAINE.

COL BOB INGERSOLL'S SPEECH.

Upon the close of Mr. Dana's speech, Col. Rebert G. Ingersoil, of Illinois, appeared upon the platform, and, as it was understood that he was to nominate Blaine, the friends of the latter broke out into a storm of cheers, which was continued for several minutes, and closed with three cheers for the man from Maine. When the tumult subsided, Col. Ingersoil spoke as follows:

Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Bristow; so am I [applause]; but, if any man nominated by this Convention cannot carry the State of Massachusetts, I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that State, [Cheers, applause, and laughter.] If he nominee of this Convention cannot have been to sall out faneuil Hall as a Democratic headquarters. [Cheers and laughter.] I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill that old monument of glory. The Republicans of the United States demand as their leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of Intellect,

leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of intellect,

A MAN OF INTEGRITY

[Cheers.], a man of well-known and approved political opinion. (Cheers.) They demand a stateman. They demand a reformer after as well as before the election. (Cheers.) They demand a politician in the highest, and broadest, and best sense of that word. (Cheers.) They demand a man acquainted with public affairs, with the wants of the people, with not only the requirements of the bour, but with the demands of the future. They demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this Government to the other nations of the earth. [Applause.] They demand a man well versed in the powers, duties, and prerogatives of each and every department of this Government. [Applause.] They demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States (cheers); one who knows enough to know that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories in the world cannot redeem a single dollar applause; one who knows enough to know that all the many to know that all the money must be made, ast by law, but ylabor (cheers); one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, ast by law, but ylabor (cheers); one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, ast by law, but ylabor (cheers); one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the house enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the lates have

y it over just as fast as they make it. [Applause.] be Republicans of the United States demand a an who knows that prosperity, and resumption, hes they come, must come together. [Cheers.] These they come they will come hand in hand; and in hand through the golden harvest fields; and in hand heals; hand in hand past the open furring wheels; hand in hand past the open furring wheels; hand in hand by the flaming forges; seed than the thinneys filled with eager fire, and in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire, and in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire, and in hand by the proposed the same passed to be dug out of the earth, his money has got to be dug out of the earth. and in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire. his money has got to be dug out of the earth los cannot make it by pessing reasolutions in a potical meeting. [Applause.] The Republicans of the United States want a man who knows that is Government should-protect every citizen at ome and abroad [cheers]; who knows that one and abroad [cheers]; who knows that one and will not protect its protectors is a diagrace to he map of the world. [Applause.] They demand will not protect its protectors is a diagrace to he map of the world. [Applause.] They demand who believes in the eternal sand man who believes in the eternal sand man who believes in the eternal sand sand man whose political reputation is followed as a star, but they do not demand that heir candidate shall have a certificate of moral harster signed by a Confederate Congress. [Great beering.] The man who has in full habit and conded measure all of these splendid qualifications is the present grand and gallant leader of the publican party, James G. Blaine.

Our country, crowned with the vast and marelious achievements of its first century, asks for a gas.

ions is the present grand and gallant leader of the publican party. James G. Blaine.

Out country, crowned with the vast and marchus achievements of its first century, asks for a gan worthly folk this century, asks for a gan worthly folk this century, asks for a man who has he addicity of genius (applause); asks for a man rho is the grandest combination of heart, concience, and brains beneath the flag. [Applause.] flat man is James G. Blaine. [Applause.] For the legabilican host led by this intrepid man, there can easy such thing as defeat. [Applause.] This is a randyear,—a year filled with the recollection of the kevolution (applause); filled with proud and tender of the earth of the sons of freedom will drink from the fountain of enthusiasm [applause]; a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountain of enthusiasm [applause]; a year in which the sons of freedom will for the man that has torn from the throat of reson the tongue of slander [applause]; a man has has snatched the mask of Democracy from the ideous face of Rebellion; a man who, like an inclination at the same and the present moment is a total stranger of sefest. [Applause.] Like an armed warrior, its a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched how the halls of the American Congress and threw is shining lance full and fair against the brazen towhead of every defamer of this country and manger of its honor. [Loud cheers and cries of "Time" and "Go on!"]

The Chairman—is it the will of the Convention hast the time of the speaker be extended ten minutes? [Cries of "Yos."]

MOR RESUMES.

Col. Ingersoil then proceeded.

For the Republican barty to desert that gallant man now is as though an army should desert their General upon the field of battle. (Cheers.] James G. Blaine is now and has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republic (the certs.] Tall it sacred because so human being can stand beneath is folds without becoming, and without remaining, free. [Cheers.] Genie

control of the contro

chest Republic, the only Republic that sever exists along this earth; in the name of all defenders and of all her supporters; in the name of all her subdies living; in the name of Bains and Liby (cheers), whose suffering he subdies living the subdies

HAYES.

The Secretary will call the roll of States. A del-gate: I move, as See, 3 demands that we take an informal ballot, after that we take an adjournment until 10 o'clock to-morrow. Another member: The roll call has commenced; that motion is out of

The roll cain has commenced; that motion is out of order.

A delegate from Maine inquired if the hall could be lighted.

The Chair—I desire to say for the information of the Convention that the gas-lights of this hall are all in such a condition that they cannot safely be lighted.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned at ten minutes just 5, until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HERE AND THERE.

THE CINCINNATI PRESS.

THE CINCINNATI PRESS.

MR. LOGAN ON THE PARTY MACHINE.

Oncinandi Guestia, June 15.

If Mr. John A. Logan had been in a Rip Van Winkle sleep for the last three years he could not have been more oblivious of Republican sentiment, and the situation of the Republican party, than he is when he harangues the Convention with the declaration that anybody whom it may nominate will be elected, and cracks the party whip by declaring that any man who does not vote the ticket is not a Republican.

With regular nominations, with the support of the party organizations, the influence of the Administration, the power of Government patronage, and the hard labors of the Republican press, more than half a dozen important Northern Republican States have been carried by the Democratic party; large losses have been suffered in the other States; and the House of Representatives has fallen into Democratic control by nearly a two-thirds majority.

Since these things happened, while all these forces of part spirit and party organization were to the blast how can Mr. Logan now say that

forces of part spirit and party organization were in full blast, how can Mr. Logan now say that they will restore the Republican accendency? Is

and James Lane, and — Blaine, and the various aliases that figure in the transactions of J. B. Stewart with Kansas Pacific bonds.

All these things may redound to Mr. Blaine's credit when fully investigated. We trust they may do so, but we submit that with what is known and admitted, the uncertain quantity that remains behind is worth considering by all those delegates who esteem the success of the party of more importance than the personal advancement of any max.

SHALL ILLINOIS SACRIFICE OHIO?

Cincinnal Gazette. Junz 15.

The Illinois delegation will be entitled to the credit and the consequences of the nomination of Blaine. They are assuming a very serious responsibility in fastering him and his Fisher-letter platform upon the Republicans of Ohio and Indians. They have willfully shut their eyes to the fact that Ohio and Indians hold elections in the early part of October, and that the loss of those States then, or the loss of Ohio alone, will be fatal to the Presidential ticket.

The Illinois delegates, under the whip and spur of John A. Logan, seem not to care how those two States may vote in October. They appear to be utterly indifferent to consequences, but drive heading to their object of forcing Blaine and his Fasher-letter platform on the Convention. Blaine will probably not receive a vote in the Convention from either State, because his candidacy courts defeat.

If Ohio is lost in October it will puzzle those Illi-

The control of the co

Sixwax with Kansas Facile bonds.

Sixwax with Kansas Facile bonds.

Sixwax with Kansas Facile bonds.

Record of the west ruly investigated. We trust from my do so, but we submit that with what is known as on the other of the defent of the submit of so work considering by all those delegates who esteem the success of the party of more importance than the personal advancement of any of the other candidates at the head of the ticker.

The following special dispatch from Washington, dated last Staurday, was suppressed upon the receipt of the news of Mr. Blaine's andden illness. Now that he is recovering, and his friends are pushing him as a well candidate, it is no longer necessary of room the fact that he more the more than the poly counsel to appear for him while he goes North for rest.

The refusal of Mr. Blaine has decided to employ counsel to appear for him while he goes North for rest.

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The refusal of Mr. Blaine has decided to employ counsel to appear for him while he goes North for the rest of the decided to the contract of the decided to the c

they have not yet done, namely, begin to investigate to find our Concensual Guestie. June 18.

Challins stood a very fair show of getting the should be concentrated that the concentration of the concentration o

THE WELSH IN AMERICA.

Interesting Facts in Regard to an Interesting Race.

Some Setable Citizens of Welsh Descent-Relig-ion, Eisteddfeds, and Periodicals.

or the emigrants in this country is not sustained by any proof. The first Welsh emigrant of any note to America, in regard to whom we have any histed of with the early history of our country to need comment.

WELSHMEN IN PERNSYLVANIA.

There was no Weish settlement in America besettlers in Fennsylvania who landed in 1828 were a large number from Wales, mostly Quakers from the vicinity of Dolgelias. Mr. Froude, in his history, and the entire of the property of the control of the control of the wick of land near the city of Philadelphia, and that the emigration continued for many years, until they had become quite numerous, and occupied many townships. Many of these were men of means, againsted, Weish chapels were built, and Weish ministers addressed large audienges in their native forms.

The state of the city of Philadelphia, the whose veins runs pure Weish blood. They have the story of their origin. In the early shoten in its streets and market places; and to-day, among its best citizens and most cultivated schoiars, there are hundreds in whose veins runs pure Weish blood. They have the story of their origin. In the early history of Pennsylvania we find the names of many eminent Welshmen. Among these were the Rev. Abel Morgan, author of a Welsh concordance, published the Names of the story of their origin. In the early history of Pennsylvania we find the names of many eminent Welshmen. Among these were the Rev. Abel Morgan, author of a Welsh concordance, published the Names of the story of their origin. In the early history of Pennsylvania we find the names of many eminent Welshmen. Among these were the Rev. Abel Morgan, author of a Welsh concordance, published the Names of the Pennsylvania was the thirty dotted the story of their origin. In the say of the proposed the story of their origin. In the say of the proposed the story of the regard and the same of the same of

slamost more than a match for the best sighting legions in the world, under the leadership of the greatest General.

The Welsh, we may safely say, is the oldest living language in Europe. It possesses a literature reaching back to remoter times than that of any modern tongue. Unlike Irish and Scotch Gaelic, it is not dying out. It has a genine literary as well as oral existence. And although the changes it has undergone since the days of Taliesin are numerous, yet it is essentially the same tongue that fell in vehement, angry eloquence on the ears of Cassar and Agricola.

The Welsh in America, although in number far below many other bodies of foreigners, are numerous, and by their industry, morality, religion, and general deportment have won the respect of the nation that has adopted them. There is a strong conviction among many of the Welsh that one of their own nation discovered America and established himself here with a number of his countrymen as early as 1170, over 300 years before the discovery of Columbus. The history, as far as it goes, may be authentic. A man of some eminence and of an adventurous turn of mind, by the name of Madawag sp Owain Gwynedd, salled westward from Wales with a number of ships and many people. He returned after a protracted absence, and reported that he had discovered a vast and beautiful country in the Far West, and that he had left the most part of his company there. His description of the new country was so fascinsting that a large company of men, women, and children concluded to embark with him for this land of promise. He started again for the same destination with ten ships: and there the history, correct or otherwise, ends; for the famous Welshman and his company of men, women, and children concluded to embark with him for this land of promise. He started again for the same destination with ten ships: and there the history, correct or otherwise, ends; for the famous Welshman and his company to the famous Welshman and his company of men, women, and children concluded to e

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AMUSEMENTS.

Mearoe street, corner Dearborn. Variety perfor

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between State and Lyons " and " Jenny Lind."

Wood's Museum Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. After noon, "Perfection" and "Romeo Jamer Jenkins. Evening, "Lancashire Lass."

SOCIETY MEETINGS. IENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A./F. & A. M.—Hall, asalle-st. Stated Communication this (Friday) ing at 7:50 eviclock, for business of importance and By order of the Master.

By order of the Master.

N. TUCKER, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE NO. 528, A. F. & A. M.-eguiar communication this Friday evening at 8 o'clock, Lorinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st, for work on the hird Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By deer of the W. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 88}.

There is no mistake as to the meaning of the resolution adopted at Cincinnati on the question of specie payments. It has the clear metallic ring in every word.

The hearing of the protests against admi ting the will of A. T. STEWART to probate was begun yesterday in New York. A large force of lawyers have been employed.

The French Ministry has decided to accept the principle of compulsory primary educa-tion. The scheme of education includes a University at Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, and

The British Courts have discharged WINS-Low, refusing to surrender him under the existing law, and the United States refusing to negotiate a new treaty enlarging the ex-tradition of fugitives from justice.

A warm debate took place in the Convention yesterday on the resolution looking to hostile legislation on the Chinese question. A motion to strike out the resolution was voted down by a vote of nearly two to one The resolution itself means nothing.

and to the public generally that yesterday Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was adjudged sane by a jury in the County Court, and her propred to her own control. The who proceedings were of an amicable character.

The counsel for BELENAP have now alight ed upon a scheme to which they cling with much satisfaction. The point is made that the plea of absence of jurisdiction recently questions) could or can empower the Senate to establish that jurisdiction which would compel the thieving ex-Secretary to com-mence a more pertinent proof of his "inno-

The New York gentleman who presented a The New York gentleman who presented a resolution for female suffrage to the Cincinnati Convention Wednesday, and the lady who harangued the delegates yesterday on the same subject, seem to forget that a very small proportion of the men and a still smaller proportion of the women of this country desire anything of the kind, and that, consequently, a National Republican Convention would misrepresent its party and the people of the country by approving the proposition to give women the ballot. If there is anything the matter with this country, it is probably too much suffrage.

We would remind the Common Council, which meets this afternoon, that, since it is which meets this afternoon, that, since it is necessary in any event to submit the charter of 1875 if the petition presented to it be gennine, it is better to fix the date of the election on July 12, the day fixed for holding the special election for Mayor, so as to avoid the extra expense and trouble of a second election. It is probable, too, that both matters being submitted at the same time, a fuller expression of public sentiment will thereby be elicited. As to the objection that the adoption of the charter of 1875 will limit the adoption of the charter of 1875 will limit the term of the Mayor chosen July 12 to less than four months, the answer is that this will be the effect all the same if the charter be voted on and adopted subsequently to the vote of July 12. The Council has not the power to postpone the submitting of the charter beyond the November election. The law requires that the Council shall act on the petition within twenty days after its recep-tion, and that the date for submitting it must tion within twenty days after its recepbe not less than twenty nor more than thirty days' notice. So, if the Council avail-ed themselves of all the time at their disposal, they could not postpone a vote on the charter till after the November election, and that will whose traditions tell of the rare elequence in tall actual to the contributes angely an orator he contributes angely to the charter till after the November election, and the historical reputation of the Senate, whose traditions tell of the rare elequence. its adoption at any time prior to that will necessitate the election at the regular day in November of a full city ticket. If adopted, the city elections will therefore occur always in the fall along with the other elections, as they did prior to the adoption of the charter

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday, with a fair activity in the leading departments. Mass rook departments. Mess pork declined 25c per bri and closed 5c lower, at \$18.95 for July steadier, closing at \$11.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July and \$11.22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for August. Meats were a shade firmer, at 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) for boxed shoulders, 10c for do short ribs, and 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) for do short clears. Lake ribs, and 104c for do short clears. Lake the American Senate at no time in its fraights were quiet, at 34c for wheat to blowled by the stands are steady, at 31.08 per gallon. Flour ras dull and steady. Wheat closed 4c lower, at 31.054 for July. Corn lead 4c higher, at 454 cash and 452c for lower, at 31.054 cash and 452c for lower.

July. Oats closed steady, at 29to for June 58c for No. 2 and 35c for No. 3. Hogs were active at 5c decline, closing firm at \$6.00 @6.20. The cattle trade was dull at unchanged prices, with sales at \$2.50@4.75. Sheep were slow at \$2.50@4.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.75 in greenbacks at the close.

The platform adopted by the Convention at Cincinnati is a comprehensive document It includes a full declaration of principles and policies. It asserts the nationality of the united States as opposed to the theory of a confederacy of independent States. It de-clares that until the purposes for which the Government was established are fully carried into execution the work of the Republican party must remain unfinished. It demands a Congress and an Executive whose courage and fidelity shall not falter in main-taining the work of pacification and reconstruction at the South. A second branch of the platform declared that the Government assumed, and commercial prosperity, pub-lic morals, and national credit demand, that the Government shall carry out its pledge to make provision for the payment of the greenbacks in coin, and a steady progress to specie payments. A strong protest is made against the selection of public officers by members of Congress, and for a reform in the Civil Service, and a demand for rigid responsibility from all officials. The rigid pro-hibition of the application of any public funds for any sectarian schools or institutes is demanded. The tariff is to be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country. Further grants of land to corporations are opposed. Protection to American citizens shall be secured by additional treaties with foreign powers.

The eleventh resolution declared it to be the immediate duty of Congress to investigate the effect of Chinese immigration. The twelfth recommends a respectful considera-tion of the appeal for woman suffrage. The thirteenth demands the extirpation of polygamy, and the next commends the sailors and soldiers of the late War. The efforts of the Democratic party to unite the Southern States, if successful, will reopen sectional strife. The sixteenth resolution charges the

treason and rebellion.

Democratic party as being the same in spirit

and character as when it sympathized with

THE CONVENTION. The Convention adjourned last night at dark, without taking a ballot. There was an evident distrust all round. Neither party felt prepared to begin balloting. BLAINE's friends, though professedly in a majority, were defeated on several of the preliminary skirmishes. The work of condidating the delegates upon a fewer numvigor. The moral sense of the Convention resulted against admitting the fraudulent delegation of Senator Spences of Alabama. and against admitting Boss SHEPHERD and FRED DOUGLASS from the District of Columbia To-day the work of balloting begins, and it is probable that a candidate will be nominated efore noon, and possible that one may not be selected before night. Mr. BLAINE, unless some changes shall be made during the night, will probably be nominated this morn-ing. It is not likely that the opposition can combine on Conkling, Bristow, or Morton, and if a combination be made it will be either on Haves or a new man, probably WASHBURNE.

ILLINOIS' "GREAT UNKNOWN." Senator Locan was announced yesterd morning as having been tendered a support minnati for the nomination for the Presidency. The Convention might have gone further and have fared worse, and in this we are sure we express considered was a complete defense in itself,—
and in this we are sure we express
that is, if it had been sustained, it would the candid judgment of the Senator have acquitted BELENAP,—therefore, nothing himself, who in his own inimitable style told Convention was composed of Republicans who had met to nominate a Republican to be voted for by the Republican party, and that whoever they nominated would be certain to be elected. There is a tribe of petty politicians, aspirants for the Presidency, who shrug their shoulders and laugh when the name of Logan is presented for the Presidency. There are men even here in Illino who treat lightly and as a joke the repeated suggestions by admiring people in all other parts of the country that Gen. LOGAN has long since deserved the Presidency. This. however, is a misfortune incidental to real merit. Many of the greatest men in American history have never attained the Presidency; they have been overshadowed by noisy demagogues, and crowded out by less modest aspirants. Webster was pushed aside to nominate Scorr,—the mental giant for the man of fuss and feathers. Even the great orator, CLAY, was sacrificed and permitted to be defeated by a party that elected HARRISON. In the Democratic party the postponement of intellectual ability and thorough states manship was shown in the neglect of many of its brightest minds,—including that of be as unmindful of the greatness it carries with it as was the Democratic party when

Logan himself. Is the Republican party to Gen. Logan honored it by his leadership? We think there has been for years studied effort to ignore or belittle the ability, the eloquence, the learning, and the statesmanship of Gen. Logan. He aptly describes this as part of the purpose to assassinate the character of every leading Republican. Here in Illinois, where he is universally known, this effort must fail. Gen. Logan fills too large a space in men's thoughts, and his name is too familiar on the lips of the old and of the young, to leave it possible for envy or malice to lessen him in the estima-tion of his neighbors, countrymen, and friends. He is a man of rare qualities. As heard within its walls when intellectual giants met in warm debate. It is one of the peculiarities of the American people that they improve and do not deteriorate by they improve and do not deter time; that, when a great man falls, there is a greater to take his place. Great men filled the Senate in past days and have passed away; and among those who have taken places as successors the country and the world may well regard with won-derment the eloquent and accomplished Senator from Illinois. It is a matter of pride when we can turn from the historic past and gaze with admiration upon the living present. It is not extravagant to say that the American Senate at no time in its history ever listened to an orator like Locan. No member of that body, no matter how

nor the Boreal blaster like the veneral ALLEN. He unites all these charact which make him an orator to whom listen with astonished intensity.

Nor is he merely an orator. statesman within whose comprehensive grasp are embraced all subjects. The rapidity with which he absorbs information was illustrated two years ago, when, finding Congress all entangled on the finance and cur-rency questions, he devoted himself for two weeks to the consideration of the subject, and, having mastered it, he gave his views in a speech which has never been replied to, nd in which he exploded every theory or principle of financial economy been advanced since the time when ABRAHAN bought a graveyard with silver, down to Mr. KELLEY's sovereign interconvertible bond. is there another statesman who could have mastered this great science in such a time? Is there another statesman now living who has ever been able to reach the same conclu sion? Upon that speech on the finance Gen. Logan may well rest his fame.

Statesmanship is not mere adherence and blind following of party doctrines. It is knowledge,-knowledge of the true, that it may be maintained; knowledge of the false that it may be opposed and defeated. In a Republican Convention to nominate a Re publican candidate to be elected by Repub ican votes, the broadest statesmanship is to be preferred. Ordinary candidates may understand the theory and principles of the Republican party; but the real statesman is also familiar with the falsehoods and heresies of the adversary : and in the Republican party there are but few men so intimately equainted with both sides of all questions r has so brilliant a record as a partisan of the extreme doctrines of both parties as Gen. Logan. As a Republican he can teach the very fathers of the party, while, if we could imagine him in the Confederate party. ne would stand there without a peer. The advantage to the Republican party in having a man thus thoroughly posted, and enjoying a national reputation on both sides of the line, should have an immense weight with a Republican Convention whose business it is to ominate a candidate to be elected by Reublican votes.

The military record of Gen. Logan i too familiar to call for comment. It is, however, on his civil service that his national fame rests. He needs none of the adventi tious aid of military glory. The present President was a soldier, but not like Logan, soldier and a statesman. The country yearns for something better. It looks to the Convention for a man of ability, -a man who unites the graces of Oratory with the bravery of the Knight,—the experience of the statesman with the comprehensive knowledge of the scholar in political econd my. Old questions, such as the Fugitive-Slave law, and the laws prohibiting the mi-gration of free persons of color into the States, have passed away, to be heard of no more, and in the search of a man qualified by nature and fitted by experience and education to take charge of the Government and astound the civilized world, the Convention might possibly find a worse man than John A. LOGAN.

DISGRACEFUL REVELATIONS.

We print this morning from a Milwaukee paper a copy of the written statement made y S. J. Conklin, the revenue officer, giving history of the whisky frauds in Mil waukee, and opening wide to public gaze the interior corruptions of Wisconsin politics. We invite the attention of the public to these revelations and to the men who figure them. MATT CARPENTER, BOSS KEYES, and Dan Munn are now at Cincinnati, swear ing that Bristow cannot be trusted, and KEYES and MINN are arging the nomination of Blains. The revelations of the license given to the distillers to make whisky and pay no tax, on condition that they sub-scribed money to re-elect CARPENTER to the the story of the degradation of the civil service, and reveal the motives of the deepseated hostility to reform in the Govern nent. It will be seen that the work of ribery was not confined to the use of money, but that even a more disreputable agency

was employed. The payment of money to KEYES, which oney was collected from the distillers in consideration of being allowed to make whisky free of tax, is directly charged. Not only is this alleged, but that KEYES and CONKLIN agreed for convenience sake to speak of this money as given for "political purposes." The revelations are disgraceful to all concerned, and illustrate into what low and disreputable hands has fallen the control of the Republican party when these men are deliberately and defiantly forcing a railroad stock-jobber and speculator upon the Repub lican party as a candidate for President.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS. The Convention of German Republican which assembled at Cincinnati, and at which twenty States were represented, draws con picuous attention to the return to the Re publican party of the mass of the Germans who temporarily abandoned it in several States two years ago on account of local issues, involving principally temperance measures and the observance of Sunday. This return is of the most vital importance to the Republican party, and the most hopeful eleent of its success in the approaching Presidential campaign. It was natural that the Germans as a class should turn back to Republicanism in a national contest, in spite of local disaffections. Even so eloquent and werful a leader as CARL SCHURZ could not lead them away from the party in the na-tional campaign four years ago, though the result of the last Ohio election showed that he could bring them back to it after they had once gone. There is no doubt that the new German allegiance to the party, indicated by the Cincinnati Convention and in various other ways, is based upon the belief that the Republican party is essentially pro-gressive and reformatory; and this faith has been restored largely by the efforts of Secretary Bristow in prosecuting the whisky-thieves and purifying the public service. Though two or three German have been implicated in the Chicago whiskyfrauls, they have nowhere received more general and outspoken condemnation than among the German people. The Germans as a class abhor all kinds of official peculation and jobbery, and the labors of Se Bristow have nowhere found greater appreciation than from them. A continued confidence on their part that the spirit of these reforms will govern the next Administration will restore to the Republican party 99-100ths

in America. They are in full sympathy with the political and religious freedom which the party represents. The platform adopted by the Germans in Cincinnati would not have Convention, though containing some points of more particular concern to the Germans them-selves than to any other class of voters. It declared the supremacy of the nation and the subordination of the State Government. It demanded the maintenance of every amendment to the Constitution made by the Republican party, and particularly the enforcement of the laws for the protection of all classes at the South. It called for a civil service "based on moral character and capacity, and not solely on political service."

It set forth an emphatic opposition to all the heresies of inflation and repudiation, and maintained that there shall be "no step backward on the road to resumption." It sory education, which are among the more advanced ideas of the Republican party, and denounced every support of sectarian worship by the State or General Government. All this is sound Republican doctrine.

So far as the special demands of the Cincinnati German Convention are concerned, they are worthy of and will undoubtedly receive the serious attention and active aid of the Republican party. One is that the General Government shall pass proper legislation for the protection of emigrants, since the Supreme Court has decided that such legislation is not within the province of the States, and the other that the existing treaties be revised with a view to securing a foreign recognition of more liberal rights under our naturalization laws. These demands are and there is no question but they will re-ceive more consideration from a continued Republican administration of national affairs than from any other. There will be no difficulty, indeed, in holding the full German vote throughout the country if the party can give reasonable assurance of the conreform movements that have distinguished the latter part of Gen. GRANT's Administra tion, and if the various local party manager will simply refuse to admit temperance and where they do not belong.

THE BELGIAN OUTBREAKS. While the other Great Powers in Europe have been agitated by the attitude of Turkey owards its Christian provinces and the sudden outcropping again of the embarrassing Eastern question as affecting the relations of England and Russia, little Belgium, having no interest in the direction of Asia or the ealousies of the Great Powers, has revived another of her periodical struggles between the Clerical and Liberal factions which have disturbed that Kingdom for so many years. As the merits of these chronic disturbance are not generally understood, a brief histori To make it clearly intelligible, a few statis cal statements are necessary. Belgium is Roman Catholic country governed by Protestant royal family. It has a population f 5.253,821 inhabitants. There are only 15,000 Protestants and 3,000 Jews, the remainder of the population being Roman Catholics. There are six Roman Catholic dioceses—the Archbishopric of Malines and the Bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liege, Namur, and Tournay. The Protes ant Church is under a Synod which sits in Brussels once a year. It has eight pastors and as many chapels,—three in Brussels an one each in Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Ostend, and Spa. The Jews have a central synd gogue at Brussels, three branch synagogues of the first class at Antwerp, Ghent, and Liege and two of the second class at Arlon and

To get at the rout of these religiourbances, which have once more turbances, which have once more broken out into open warfare and bloodshed, it is necessary to go back to 1815, in which year the union of Holland and Belgium was effected under the rule of Prince WILLIAM FREDthe Netherlands. The union was not a for-tunate one. Holland was strongly Protestant and Belgium just as strongly Catholic, and the Catholics of the latter Kingdom were opposed to the union The discontent increased when Holland, although weakest numerically, obtained the redominance of power in the Government. it grew into most bitter opposition when he Government at first assumed the direct tion and regulation of popular education, and subsequently undertook to manage the education of the priests themselves. In 1827 a compromise was effected by a concordat b tween the King and the Pope, which provided that the education of the priests might be under control of the prelates, but that in the seminaries professors should be appointed to teach science as well as theology. This did not satisfy the clergy, and a union was formed between the Ultramontanes—now the Clerical party—and the Liberals to overthrow the Government. Political excitement ran high for a long time, and at last culminated in popular outbreak under the influence of the Paris revolution of 1830. Matters were reaching a critical point for the Government when the Great Powers interfered. Negdiations were comsenced, which in 1839 led to the separa tion of Belgium and Holland. Up to the year 1840, the King of Belgium succeeded in naintaining the alliance of the Roman Cathlies and the Liberals which had effected the Belgian revolution. ly degrees, however the Government grew conservative, and new causes of dissatisfaction arose. A more liberal Ministry was formed, but it was opposed by the aristocratic Canolic majority in the Senate. Popular excitment again rose high The Cabinet resigned and a new mixed Ministry was formed. In 842 a law was passed regulating public edication, which again aroused the opposition of the clergy to such an extent that the Ministry retired. A second mixed Minisry was formed, but

it lasted only seen months, and was succeeded by a Caholic administration. which was at one furiously attacke by the Liberals. In 846 they called a Lib. eral Congress which convened at Brussels and drew up an act d Federation and a plat form of Belgian Lieralism. The election of the next year wee largely Liberal. The Cabinet resigned and a Liberal Administra-tion was formed shich laid out an entirely tion was formed shich laid out an enurely new policy. The new Government put down revolutions, restred the public credit, stimulated private idustry, developed great public works, anostrove to conciliate and unite all the polical factions, but in 1852 the Liberal Cathet was overthrown and a Ministry of Copciliation was formed. In 1854 the electics increased the strength of the Conservatves and a new Ministry was formed of modrate Catholics and Progressives under M. ms Ducker. In 1857 the questic of the administration of public chritics became a bone of contention

existing law on the subject, which since 1830 on in the secular power. The passage of the bill aroused such a commotion, however, that it was with-drawn and the Ministers resigned. The new lections went largely Liberal, and another Liberal Ministry was formed. The next election, in 1864, continued the Liberal majority. In 1870 the Liberal party, after having been in power thirteen years, was overthrown by a combination of the Catholics with the Radicals or Progres dissatisfied with the action of the Government in certain reforms. The Baron at a new election in 1870 they obtained a majority in both Houses. The Premier sti further increased the power of the Ultra montanes by the gerrymandering process which so inflamed the Liberals that an out break occurred, resulting in the dismissal of the Ministry by the King, and the formation of a new Ministry under M. DE THEUX. In the elections of 1872 the Liberals gaine somewhat, and still further reduced the Ultramontane majorities last year, which was followed by popular outbreaks very similar to those now occurring. The elections this year, while they have slightly reduced the number of Catholic Deputies, have not dis turbed their majority, so that it is tanta mount to a victory for the Catholic Minis try,-a fact which sufficiently accounts for the disturbances now prevailing in Antwerp Ghent, and other places. They will, of course, be speedily suppressed, as they were last year, and then Belgium will be quiet—

until the next election. It is absurd to suppose, as some person do, that Colvin would be continued in offic by the adoption of the charter of 1875 on the same day as the special election for Mayor. The special election will be held under the charter of 1872, which remains in full force till next November, even if the charter of 1875 should be adopted. If the Mayor elected under the special election of July 12 would be the lawful Mayor if the charter of 1875 were not adopted or not submitted, he will also be Mayor if the charter of 1875 be adopted, since the latter does not go into effect till the second Tuesday in November when a general election of all city office

would take place under its provisions. It is to be feared that American ma turers and merchants do not appreciate the im-portance of the Centennial Exposition to the trade and commerce of the country. We are assured by an American gentleman extensively engaged in the sale of canned meats and veg etables in London that large numbers o European merchants have come over to the Exposition for the purpose of opening trade i our products, and are seeking information as to prices, the quality of the goods, and all facts in relation to them. He went through the Exposition a few days since with a nu of these gentlemen, and while the goods they wanted were there in abundance, in only two instances were their owners or agents there to stances were their owners or agents there to give prices and other facts in regard to them. This is a great mistake which all parties in interest should immediately correct. In the present depressed condition of our trade, this grand opportunity to make the world acquainted with the products of world acquanted with the products of our soil, and especially of our manufacturing industries, should be improved to the best pos-sible advantage. More than half the benefit to be derived from the Exposition will be lost if a competent person is not found whenever an ar-ticle is exhibited to explain any fact in regard to which any visitor may want to know.

Dom Pedro breakfasted the other morning with Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and RALPH WALDO EMERSON. As no reporter were allowed at this feast of reason and flow of soul, the great world will never know what transpired unless the "Autocrat of the Break-fast-Table" will condescend to tell us in his own inimitable way the story of the Emperor at the Breakfast-Table. The most significant fact connected with the affair is that Dom PADRO, after snubbing Cabinet Ministers and declining to be bored by Governors, Mayors, and other political magnates, should accept an entertainment from a plain poet, humorist, and

We learn from a private letter, received by a entleman in this city from a reliable source in England, that the LLOYDS are taking war-risks els, and that the greatest activity prevails in English shipping ports in collecting provisions and all kinds of naval stores. Though visions and all kinds of naval stores. Though no definite war advices have been received by telegraph or otherwise, these facts indicate unmistakably the apprehensions felt by the English Government. War is in the air, and, though the clouds may be dissipated, the English statesmen evidently mean to be prepared for it, should the storm burst suddenly

The San Francisco papers report with no small degree of exultation that certain Chinamen convicted of petty offenses and confined in jail in that city have had their hair cut short. As the Chinaman's queue, however, is a feature of his religion, and an interference with it is an interference with his religious rights, however ridiculous it may appear to queuelous Americans, it strikes us that the act is simply an outrage. Under the provisions of the Con-stitution the Chinaman has just as much right to his queue as the Catholic has to his cros beads or the Episcopalian to his prayer-book.

The Berlin Reichsanseiger reports that the ex-cavations at Olympia were concluded May 13 for the summer, and that the Greek Government has ordered a detachment of troops to guard the area under excavation until work is resumed. The principal result of the year's work has been the principal result of the year's work has been the recovery of the ruined Temple of JUPITER. The portions of it uncovered completely con-firm the descriptions and measurements of PAUSANIAS. Among other groups already found is one of HERCULES dragging off CERRE-RUS. The alter of confidence in the contraction of t RUS. The altar of sacrifice has also been found

Mrs. A. T. Stewart has given \$2,500 to the American Dramatic Fund Association. The Easy Chair in the July Harper's informs the public that George Eliot doesn't approve of oblig-

ing autograph-hunters.

John T. Raymond, the original representative of Col. Sellers on the stage, has never read "The Gilded Age," the novel from which the character is derived. Logan seems to have made up his mind that the

Convention must be "captured" by somebody. He is only anxious to know whose crowd shall do

the capturing.

Dom Pedro, like Von Bulow and all the other Doms and Vons, is captivated with Boston. He has already stayed there longer than in any other city of the Union.

Miss Ella Pollock, of Pittsburg, Pa., has executed a bust of William J. Plorence, the actor, in marble. The artist is but 18 years age and a relative of Mr. Florence.

The fact that Mrs. A. T. Stewart has retained Mr. Evarts to defend her, is quoted as confirmation of the suspicion that the contestants of her husband's will have a strong prima facie case.

When Representative Thompson, of Gloucester,

when Representative Thompson, of Gloucester, was told that the Old South had been sold, he remarked, in his peculiar way, that it didn't do "for the Al-m-m-mighty to own a c-c-c-corner lot in B-B-Boston!"

When the nomination has been made it will be proper for you, as a free-born American citizen, to "buckle on your armor" and lie about it; say it was just as you expected, and as you frequently remarked to your wife.

remarked to your wife.

The time has again come for every lover of freedom and liberty in this land to buckle on his armor and be ready for the frax.—Senator Logan's speech between the Liberals and the Roman Cath-

Julian Hawthorne's "Saxon Studies" may be optiomized in the terse Irish battle-cry, "D—n the Dutch." They show as little refinement of feeling and genuine powers of discrimination as an average sign-painter's exhibition pieces.

The Springfield Republican commended to the Bristow men of Cincinnati the last word of Carl Schurz—"stick." But there are different ways of

Apropos of Ouida's last story, the Saturday Re-view says: "Less coarse than she used to be, but still coarse,—less like a sign-painter and more ar-tistic, but still a sign-painter and inartistic,—Ouida indulges her besetting sin of gandy coloring and profuseness in the 'Winter City' as in all her works." Logan's speech is Chadband in blue and gold, for

Logan's speech is Chadband in bine and gold, for all the world. "Look at the enemies of the Re-publican party in this land. Do they sing the praises of the American Union? Do they sing the praises of a quiet acquiesence in the law of the land?" etc., etc., etc. For the style on which this oration is built see Chadband's discourses.

Mr. Richard Grant White, in his usua meddle-some spirit, has addressed "A Word to Max Mul-ler," through the pages of the Galaxy. The con-troversy of Prof. Mulier with Prof. Whitney will scarcely gain anything in point of dignity or schol-arship by the interference of Mr. White; he ought to be playing with the sprats, not fighting with the whales. The women who met in Philadelphia for the pur-

pose of organizing an International Temperance Union had their hearts gladdened by the reading of a letter from Queen Victoria, in which that estima-ble lady said she "could not interfere in the mat-ter," one way or the other. What provocation to enthusiasm there was in this declaration it is diffi-cult to see. The Rev. Dr. Lothrop, of Boston, has gone to Europe, and the new and costly church of his Unitarian parish in the Back-Bay quarter is closed

partiy by debt, partly by discouragement, and partly by bad acoustics. This is the society of which Ed-ward Everett was one time pastor, to which the Lawrences belonged, and to whose church Daniel Webster went—occasionally. Webster went—occasionally.

The people of Louisville, being new to base ball, and a little sensitive about defeats, always undertake to explain how it all happened. The bulletins contain the cheerful intelligence that "Devlin has another boil, and was not able to pitch with his usual effect," or "Devlin is threatened with a fresh eruption"; and Devlin curses all the time, while his Job's comforters form the principal topic of conversation in the town.

his Job's comforters form the principal topic of conversation in the town.

Bret Harte's new play will be produced at Hooley's Theatre in this city during the impending engagement of the Union Square Theatre Company. It is a dramatization of "Gabriel Conroy," and will be entitled "Two Men of Sandy Bar." The following characters appear: Col. Culpepper Starbottle, John Oukhurst, Sandy Morton, Sr., Concho, Hop Ling, a laundry man; Donna Joeita Castro, the Duchess Manuella, and Miss Mary, the schoolmistress of Red Gulch. The drama was written for Stnart Robson, who plays Col. Starbottle; but this character, though funny, is only a sketch, the interest centring in John Oukhurst and Sandy, personated respectively by Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and J. H. Stoddart.

New York Graphic: "The literary department

Thorne, Jr., and J. H. Stoddart.

New York Graphic: "The literary department of THE CHICAGO THISUNE is conducted by Mrs. Hubbard, the wife of an accomplished musician. He was formerly Professor of Music in Yale College, and many of his compositions are popular. Mrs. Hubbard is a thorough and indefatigable student, and puts her whole life into her literary work. She is strongly addicted to scientific studies, and is a member of two or three scientific associations. Indeed, she has made many original observations. She is a conscientious critic and her reviews are specially characterized by fairness and body. She is not satisfied with passing judgment on a book, if it has real merit, but often gives a faithful and interesting abstract of its contents. She is a good writer, always clear, and vivacious, and pithy, though seldom sparkling, and displays a mind of rare conscientiousness and culture. And her department is one of the best features of the paper with which she has been so long connected." she has been so long conne

is one of the best features of the paper with which she has been so long connected."

Gardner House—James and Samuel Collins, Calro; Gilbert Joyce, Memphis; C. H. Parkinson, Boston, England; F. J. Rastman, Galesburg; H. D. Stevens, St. Joseph; J. W. Hamilton, Samuel Burnam, 'E. P. Goodwin, H. N. Rowe, and W. J. Rowe, Hartford; E. J. Westlake, New York.... Palmer House—W. Merritt, United States Army; T. Burkill, England; E. W. Harrington, Manchester, N. H.; T. P. Barry, Cincinnat; G. M. Vicary and Signor Albertson, Italy; W. H. Hamilton, New York; L. C. Agnew, Tasmanis; E. Hilton, England; D. M. Bonney, Farmington, Me.; F. A. Barge, Buenos Ayres; J. E. Burton, Geneva Lake (Wis.) Heroid. Grand Pacific—R. S. Stevens, Hannibal; Judge S. R. Moore, Kankakee; Col. J. R. Butler, Kentucky; the Hon. C. C. Washburn, Madison; W. H. Congur, Peoria; H. A. Weaver, Pitzburg; Ansiey Gray, Wisconsin; the Hon. S. B. Ely, Marquette; T. Penfield, Hannibal; S. S. Eaton, St. Paul; Dr. S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa, Iowa; A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee; Charles Judd, Springfield......Sherman House—Col. J. H. Brown and Col. W. W. Hamilton, New York; E. L. Ellwood, De Kalb; H. J. and C. L. Tilden, San Francisco; the Hon. G. H. Parker, Davenport; the Hon. S. L. Dows, Cedar Lapids; S. R. L. Ellwood, De Kalb; H. J. and C. L. Tilden, San Francisco; the Hon. G. H. Parker, Davenport; the Hon. S. L. Dows, Cedar Lapids; S. R. Ellis, Boston, Mass.; Col. G. Parker, Boston; W. H. Moore, Springfield, Mass.; H. A. Matthews and S. B. Tenney, Waterbury, Conn.... Tremont House—The Hon. J. H. Burdick, Yankton, D. T.; J. S. Atterbury, Pittsburg; Lansing Willis, Boston; A. Hegarvisch and C. L. Jaurriette, U. S. Rolling Stock Co.; the Hon. Charles Wills, New Hampshire; Col. Ralph Plumb, Streator; Gen. E. R. Mason, Des Molnes; the Hon. J. R. Fithlan, Buffalo; H. C. Godfrey, New Zealand; the Hon. J. F. Wright, Boston.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES. DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The great unwashed held their primaries last evening under the auspices of the various ward clubs.

The rain-storm proved a very material wet blanket to the enthusiasm, and, as a rule, the meetings were slimly attended. The Fifth Ward will, as usual, send in two delegations; and it is likely that the Eighth Ward will do the same. A meeting of the latter club—there are two of it—is called for this evening. The following it the meeting of

the latter club—there are two of it—is called for this evening. The following is the result of last eming's work:

FIRST WARD.

C. S. Cameron, David Thoraton, George Everhart, Anton Berg, Moses Wentworth, Edward Cunningham, Peter Kohler.

SECOND WARD.

Delegates—Charies Kern, Patrick Sanders, Edward Cody, Frank Schweinfurth, Denis O'Sullivan, N.

B. Boyden.

Alternates—W. J. Clingen, W. J. Bryar, George Blickhahn, Thomas Hickey, George Schwedn, B. Mahon.

The meeting adjourned subject to collect the

The meeting adjourned subject to a call of the

President.

THIRD WARD.
P. O'Brien, George Hibben, P. M. Cleary, St. C. Sutherland, B. Lowenthal.

FOURTH WAAD.
Joseph E. Smith, K. W. Reidy, Frank Bulz, Jr. John Ryan, James Wood, J. H. McDonnld.

The Fifth ward will send in two delegations. At a meeting held in Healy's hall, under the auspices of the ward Club at 6 o'clock on last evening, the following delegates were elected: Michael Mulloy, George Greenwood, Fred Sommers, A. L. VanArman, John Bartholomae, John Hickey, James T. Healy, D. E. Treacy, Michael Finnean, George Emerich, Michael McAuley, George Hilton, Philip Reidy, John H. Ferrell.

At a meeting held in David's Hall on Halacteria Healy, D. E. 17 McAuley, George Hilton, Panel Reidy, John H. Ferrell.

At a meeting held in David's Hall on Halstend Street at 8 o'clock, at which Mark Sheridan presided, tye following were elected: Hugh McLaugh lin, Daniel Dise, A. C. Van Arman, Peter Dickley John Haffny, Thomas Sullivan, James S. Heely John Thurm, William Fitzgerald, John Conwald Dinnis O'Brien, John Homan, Henry F. Sherida John Twomey.

SIXTH WARD.

SIXTH WARD.

SIXTH WARD.

Delegates—James C. Dooley, Fr Donoven, Peter
Powers, P. J. Hickey, C. Griffin, D. O. Connor,
Richard Dooley, Bernard McManus, Frank Kerrigan, Thomas O'Connell.

an, Thomas O'Conneil.

SEVENTH WARD.

Delegates—Philip Elwood, John Ryan, George larvey, John Broderick, Lawrence O'Brien, Philip Allen, J. J. Crowley, T. J. Fitsgerald, Andrew ingenbecker, Miles Kehoe, M. B. Bailey, John ilordan. Cullen, J. J. Crowley, T. J. Fringerand, Andrea Engenbecker, Miles Kehoe, M. B. Bailey, John Riordan.
Alternates — T. C. Hatch, P. Martel, Max Schuler. M. McGarey, M. O'Brien, J. P. Pord, Matt Daley, Louis Schuen, David Walch, Adam Kempling, James Clowry, Conrad Niehoft, SINTH WARD.
Dan O'Hara, Dennis Kelly, Charles McDonald, W. J. Onahan, C. J. Bartlett, J. W. Martin. TENTH WARD.
Delegates—Henry Ackoff, John Crook, James Davlin, J. C. Richberg, A. C. Storey, and James Burke.

Daviin, J. C. Richberg, A. C. Storey, and James Burke.

Alternates—Thomas Lantry, James Norton, Pred W. Lewis, David Hyman, H. A. Bateman, and David Hinman.

HISVENTH WARD.

Malcolm McDonald, Augustas Van Buren, W. S. Bogle, E. E. Sweeney, D. O. Danolds.

M. C. Clancey, G. Walsh, John Dumphey, M. J. Eich, D. W. Quirk.

Mr. J. Dawn, Michael Daley, James O'Brien, Michael B. Kenny, and William Phelans. There was no opposition.

POURTEENTH WARD.

The unterrified in this ward held no meeting.

FITTERNTH WARD.

The Pifteenth Ward Democrats held a meeting last evening at the corner of Larrabee and Wisson-

sin streets, to reorganize the Club and elect desgates to the County Convention to be held to-me row afternoon.

The Committee on Reorganization made the The Committee on Reorganization made the fab-lowing report, which was adopted: President M. A. DeLang; Vice-Presidenta, Ernest Otta, Z. Boyle, Dr. F. E. Cook, John Jung: retaries, Erwin Mack and Henry Hand; Treasurer, John Costello. Executive Committee John Seilheimer, John Mayhoe, Frank Neisen, W. H. Hornaday, Frank Mattes, Cornelius Dunna, E. J. Leuzen, G. E. Washburn, M. H. Dibos. On motion, the officers of the Cinh were consti-tuted members ex-officio of the Executive Com-mittee.

mittee.

Mr. J. B. Vaughn was elected to represent me Club in the City Central Committee, and Gurar Lange the County Central Committee.

The following were elected delegates to the County Convention: Frank Neisen, John Costello, Dr. P. E. Cook, H. J. Leuzen, M. A. DeLang, Ernest Otto, Adam Meter, K. G. Schmidt, G. Lange, Alternates: G. E. Washburn, M. H. Dibos, T. Boyle, F. J. Williams, Frank Chass, Adjourned.

Dibos, T. Boyle, P. J. Williams, Frank Chase.
Adjourned.
SIXTEENTH WARD.
The Democrate of this ward met last evening ward in the control of t

er, M. Kuels, A. Kunz.
SEVENTERNTH WARD.
At a meeting of the Democratic Club of the Seventeenth Ward held last evening at the corner of Franklin street and Chicago avenne, the following delegates to the Democratic Convention were elected: John Arvedson, Thomas Moran, John P. Walsh, Michael Sullivan, Michael Sweeney, Morris Clifford, Peter Conlin, Michael Dwyer, John Stolz, and Peter Hansbro.

Stolz, and Peter Hansbro.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

There was a lively time at the Club meeting he this Ward. "Good-by John" was there with about as nice a lot of unterrified as ever broke his a ham house, and with their exertion, he succeeded in routing, horse, foot, and dragoon, the Smith-Winston party, who have me affiliation with the bummer element. The balloting resulted in the choice of William Devine, Egbert Jamleson, John M. Rountree, Jacob Thielen. Adam Baer, William Spain, Nic Kahnen, Aaron McKay, James Keeney, and W. Weisenbach.

POLITICS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

POLITICS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS,

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., June 13.—"From Southern Illinois,
what news?" says one of the readers of The TrianUNE. "Is there anything good that can be told?"
says another; and "Let's see," adds a third; and
it is specially for the benefit of the latter class that
I am pushing my pencil now Chicagowards.

If I were to say that crops promise well in this
section; that small fruits are abundant; that apples
will be plentiful and peaches scarce; and that business is dull, I should only tell the truth. If I were
to tell you that times were hard; that the majority
of the poor are getting poorer; and that the rich
are finding much of their wealth as great a burden
as the grasshopper, I would only repeat what you
have been told again and again from all sections of
the country. I might tell you that health has been
worse in this part of the Sfate for twelve month
than for a decade before: that high waters all
through this region for that time has been
the rule, and not the exception; that
Courts are full of civil cases; and that insolvencies
and bankrupticies are frequent; and much mose

through this region for that time has been the rule, and not the exception; that Courts are full of civil cases; and that insolvencies and bankruptcies are frequent; and much more that would be news, but probably not of that special interest that is desired. But, when I mention POLITICS,

I doubtless find a response from nine-tenths of your readers. "Yes, that will do," Well, in the ante-belium days, as everybody knows, "Egypt" was the hotbed of Democracy, and I am sorry to say that a great many roots of political bitterness still remain in the soil, and many genuine old-fashioned Democratic sprouts are to be found flourishing like green bay-trees.

The fathers of the Democratic party still march about among their children, and for two or three years now they have acted as if the land, the heritage, should be taken possession of by them. W. J. Allen, familiarly known as "Josh" Allen, the former law-partner of Logan, and a prisoner of State at one time in Washington City, is still "in the fiesh," and with the untensified unreconstructed, he is a power not to be langhed at. He lives at Carbondale, the Illinois Athons, and would go to the National House of Representatives, the limited States Senate, or to Springfield as Governor, if the Republicans would allow if.

Then there is John H. Mulkey, an ear y partner of Logan's, and also a dweller at one time in the Old Capital Prison at Washington, for conscience sake, and for many years a prominent member of the Bar. Mulkey is an able man, and an unterrified, unchangeable Democrat.

Then there is Green, William H., —"Cornstalk Bill" they used to call him, —a man of much power in political councils, the most talented Democratin Southern Illinois. He is as good a Democrata sin the days of other years, when fugitive slaves were hunted down in "Egypt" with dogs, eaged in Cairo, and delivered to their masters down South. Judge Green's principles have not changed. A Democrat once, a Democrat forever; but he believes in "strategy, my boy." He likes power with his party, but

as full of fun and Democratic milk as he can be, and bubbles over just as he did forty years ago. THE SPROUTS.

Among the sprouts who are anxious to cut a "wide swath" in politics, I might mention Oberly, of the Cairo Buileilo, Grand-Master of Odd Fellows of this State. He wants to run the machine; but the old "salts" won't permit him. Then there are Font, Albright, and Lawyer Mayhem, of Murphysbore; Mayor and ex-Representative Bill Lemma, of Carbondale; Col. George W. Wall, of Du Quoin, Adjutant-General (as was); Bob Townes, of Jonesbore; Shannon, of Chester; and last, but not least in this batch, Congressman Hartzell, of Randolph County. Any and all of these spronts would like to step up a little higher; and there is not a little extention and gonging among them. It looks now that Hartzell will be sacrificed as a candidate for Congress, and Josh Allen for Governor or United States Senator; that Mayhem will be the nominee for the State Senate. Hay hem will be the nominee for the State Senate. They don't know who they want, except anybody to beat the nominee at Cincinnait. They generally have a high opinion of Bristow, but that's because they don't think he will be nominated.

AMONO REPUBLICANS

opinion of Bristow, but that's because they don't think he will be nominated.

AMONG REPUBLICANS
there is a great stir, and Congressional apprations are numerous. Ike Clements got so badly defeated two years ago that he doesn't care to enter the lists again; Gen. Raum prefers not to try it; and Jack Kuykendall can't get the chance. But there are Capt. Willis, of Massac, who has been Collector of Revenue about twelve years; and Capt. Parks, of Du Quoin; and Capt. Deltchrich, of Rańdolph; and Col. Ben Wiley, the great apple-grower of Jackson; and Maj. Frick, of Jonesboro, fresh from Yale's classic precincts; and Gen. Fisher, of Cairo, long the Surveyor of that port; and a half-dozen others, not forgetting Lieut.-Gov. Dougherty, of Jonesboro, and Mai. Inscore, of Anud. All are candidates for Congress. No man living can tell who will win the nomination.

press. At man arring can man arring to momination.

Just now, things among Republicans'are in statu quo. The result at Cincinnati may put a new face on matters, as immediately thereafter the men will begin to move on the political chess-board.

I have not a doubt that, with a good leader, this section would give a Republican majority this fall; but, just now, the thing looks very much mixed.

CAPITOL.

ROCKFORD, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 15.—At the Republican ROCKFORD, Ill., June 15.—At the Republican caucus held in this city to-day for the election of delegates to the Convention to be held here next Saturday to nominate Circuit Clerk, Recorder, Sheriff, and State's Attorney, Evans Blake, the present incumbent, secured the delegations from the Third and Fourth Districts, while his opponent, Dr. Butler, of Pecatonica, got the vote of nent, Dr. Butler, of Pecatonica, got the vote of the delegation from the First and Second Wards. Frank J. Peats, the present efficient Sherid, received a handsome vote, carrying the entire city by a large majority. J. C. Garver, the present State's Attorney, also received the vote of the entire delegation over his two opponents, one of them, a Prohibitionist, hardly receiving a baker's dozen. The caucus was the most exciting one held here for some time.

OREGON.

San Francisco, June 15.—Later returns from the Oregon election show that the Republicans and Independents ite the Democrats in the Legislature, rendering an election of a United States Senstor by the Democrats doubtful. The Oregonian, of Portland, claims that the State is now Republican by a considerable majority, more Republicans than Democrats having been elected in the recent election, and thinks the chances good for a Republican maintain that the State is now Republican manufacture. siderable majority, more Republicans than least having been elected in the recent ele and thinks the chances good for a Republications.

CROPS. Avoca, Wis., June 12.—This section has been without rain for over three weeks until last night, when we had very heavy showers, continuing through the day, and everything smiles again. Wheat has suffered some for lack of rain, and there are also many complaints of the chunch bug; there are also many complaints of the chinch bug; but, on the whole, the crop looks fairly. Oats look exceedingly well. Grass (tame) will be rather light. Wild grass, which grows on the Wisconstu River bottoms, is nearly ruined,—the water having covered it for the last two months or more. It is relied upon in this country for fordest. Core looks well, and a large area is planted. W. L. L. PASTIMES

A Bad Day for the Western Ball Clubs at the East

The White Stockings Taken in by the Mutuals.

St. Louis Falls a Victim Boston Reds.

ABASE-BALL.

Rudolphe Victorious in the N "illiard Tournament,

MUTUALS VS. WHITE STOCKING

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Chic New York, June 15.—The Chit dropped their second game in the Easter having won eight successive victor people cannot bear prosperity. The stagood one to look at, and was the occas people cannot bear prosperity. The ats a good one to look at, and was the occabes play the Mutuals have shown this ye attended by nearly 2,000 people, and factorily presided over by Mr. Das best umpire in the East. No run-gedone until the third inning, whe led off with a good hit, but was touched off third by Hallinan on Hines' latter reached first on the play, and was by McVey's clean hit. Peters coming two men out, hit a beauty between right for three bases, while both runs came in set this the Mutuals opened the fourth is tart, who gave White a chance and reticy then hit sharp to Anson, and the latte fumbled the ball, but made a fearful when he did get it, and let the runner Hallinan settled the long hit; by a corker between Bielas time the fielder reached the ball. To othe Whites put in a run by successive spalding, Bielaski, and Barnes, in the fourth inning. Again, in the seven they scored a single on called balls and by McVey. The best play of the game eighth inning, when Mathews, coming swas given his base on an error by 1 Peters' throw. Nichols then took his balls, and nobody was out, when Holds one up to Bielaski which was accepted. lowed with a high fly which descended ond. Barnes squared himself under it at the down to the ground to where Peters w one up to Bielaski which was copied.
lowed with a high fly which descended
ond. Barnes squared himself under its
it down to the ground to where Feters
In a turn of the wrist the little man and
and sent it to Anson, and he drove it b
ond, making the finest double play of
by forcing out both Mathews and Nic
critical part of the game was in
inning, when Holdsworth, Start, Treacy
linan followed each other with safe hits
run and filling the bases. Start then c
on Craver's out, and the score was ti
popped one up for Spalding, and it look
more would be made, when Booth hit a
second. Hines, Glenn, Peters, and Bar
for it, and between them all it dropped, a
and Hallinan brought in the winning r
blame for the misplay belongs to Be
could and should have caught the bail,
the Mutuals a lead of two runs, and,
Whites pulled up the best they knew,
tonly get one, and, consequently, were
the following

SCORE:

Chicago. Barnes, 2 b...
Hines, c. f...
Anson, 3 b...
McVey, 1 b..
Peters, s. s...
White, c...
Glenn, l. f...
Spalding, p...
Bielaski, r. f. Total. Total.

Chicago 0 0 2 1 0 1
Mutuals 0 0 0 2 0 0 0
Rrus earned-Chicago, 3; Mutual, 3.
Three-base hits-Peters, 1.
Home runs-Hallinan, 1.
Total bases on hits-Chicago, 16; Mut
First base on errors-Chicago, 1; Mut
Left on bases-Chicago, 9; Mutual, 3.
Bases on called balls-Chicago, 1; Mut
Left on bases-Chicago, 9; Mutual, 3.
Bases on called balls-Chicago, 1; Mut
Passed balls-Hicks, 1.
Umpure-Charles Daniels, of Hartford.
It appears very clear from what has
that there was a good deal of Barnos game as well as in Tuesday's, only to-do
on the other side. His error and Anson'
only two that affected the Mutual score,
ter club can also congratulate themselves
great good luck in getting four success
the last inning, when they had gotten
same number in the eight preceding inni
a commentary on the uncertainty of the r
a commentary on the uncertainty of the r

HARTFORD VS. LOUISVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

HARTFORD Conn., June 15.—The series of games between these clubs; here this afternoon. The Hartfords we but, and, after two men were out, scored by heavy batting and loose, slipshod the visiting nine. But one run was esthat by the Lonisvilles. A small andie attendance, The umpiring was satisfact lowing is THE SCORE.

Hartford. Burdock, 2 b. Burdock, 2 5 ...
Remsen, c. f ...
Higham, r. f ...
Ferguson, 3 b.
Carey, e. s ...
Bond, p...
York, f ...
Mills, 1 b...
Allison, c.... Total.....

Louisville.
Hastings. c. f...
Hague, 3b...
Devlin, p...
Gerhardt, 1b...
Somerville, 2b...
Fulmer, s. s.

Snyder, c., Allison, r. Ryan, l.f. Total

G. Wright, s. s..... Leonard, 2 b...... O'Rourke, c. f..... Murnan, 1 b...... Total..... St. Louis. uthbert, l. f...

Total ..

Total bases—Boston, 14; St. Louis, 1 Struck out—Battin, 1. Passed balls—Clapp, 4. Time of game—Two hours and forty Umpire—A. G. Hodges. ATHLETIC VS. CINCINNATI. Special Disputch to The Tribus PRILADELPHIA, June 15.—About to present. The weather was close

PORT HURON.

Pont Hunox, Mich., June 15. - Down-Frope & Paul, N. E. Fairbank; schre Cavalier, Alpha, Sea-

THE DEAD DOLLAR-GETTER'S HOARD.

nittee.

Mr. J. B. Vaughn was elected to represent the Mr. J. B. Vaughn was elected to represent the Tub in the City Central Committee, and Gustav Lange the County Central Committee.

The following were elected delegates to the County Convention: Frank Neisen, John Costello, Dr. F. E. Cook, H. J. Leuzen, M. A. DeLang, Krnest Otto, Adam Meler, K. G. Schmidt, G. Lange. Alternates: G. E. Washburn, M. H. Dibos, T. Boyle, F. J. Williams, Frank Chase.

Addourned.

vote could be taken up. A committee appointed to present names of those for made a report. Somebody else had prepared a printed list. Some became diagusted with the latter proceedings, and left the hall. A vote was finally reached. The following were elected: Henry Meyer, W. Vogt, J. Eunia, W. Noel, Arno Voss, M. Brandt, M. Schwesthal, W. Noel, Arno Voss, M. Brandt, M. Schwesthal, W. Noel, Arno Voss, M. Brandt, M. Schwesthal, Doyle, John Merki, John Tempel, Philip Hollinger, M. Kuels, A. Kunz.

EVENNIEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Club of the Seventeenth Ward held last evening at the corner of Pranklin street and Chicago avenne, the following delegates to the Democratic Convention were elected: John Arvedson, Thomas Moran, John P. Walsh, Michael Sullivan, Michael Sweeney, Morris Clifford, Peter Conlin, Michael Sweeney, John There was a lively time at the Club meeting in this Ward. "Good-by John" was there with about as nice a lot of unterrified as ever broke interaction with the bummer element. The ballot-ing resulted in the choice of William Devine, Egbert Jamieson, John M. Rountree, Jacob Thielen, Adam Baer, William Spain, Nic Kuhnen, Aaron McKay, James Keeney, and W. Weisenbach. COLITICS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS,

Aaron McKay, James Keeney, and W. Weisenbach.

POLITICS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Caine, Ill., June 13.—"From Southern Illinois, what news?" says one of the readers of The Tribuna.

What news?" says one of the readers of The Tribuna.

"Is there anything good that can be told?" anys another; and "Let's see," adds a third; and it is specially for the benefit of the latter class that I am pushing my pencil now Chicagowards.

If I were to say that crops promise well in this section; that small fruits are abundant; that apples will be plentiful and peaches scarce; and that business is dull, I should only tell the truth. If I were to tell you that times were hard; that the majority of the poor are getting poorer; and that the rich are finding much of their wealth as great a burden as the grasshopper, I would only repeat what you have been told again and again from all sections of the country. I might tell you that health has been worse in this part of the State for twelve months than for a decade before: that high waters all through this region for that time has been the rale, and not the exception; that Courts are full of civil cases; and that insolvencies and bankruptcies are frequent; and much more that would be news, but probably not of that special interest that is desired. But, when I mention POLITICS,

I doubtless find a response from nine-tenths of your readers, "Yee, that will do," Well, in the ante-bellum days, as everybody known, "Egypt" was the hotbed of Democracy, and I am sorry to say that a great many roots of political bitterness still remain in the soil, and many genuine old-fashioned Democratic sprouts are to be found fourishing like green bay-trees.

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AMONG REPUBLICANS

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AMMOR REPUBLICANS

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CAPITOL.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Rockronn, Ill., June 15.—At the Republican caucus held in this city to-day for the election of delegates to the Convention to be held here next saturday to nominate Circuit Clerk, Recorder, Sheriff, and State's Attorney, Evans Blake, the present incumbent, secured the delegations from the Third and Fourth Districts, while his opponnent, Dr. Butler, of Pecatonica, got the vote of the delegation from the First and Second Wards. Frank J. Peats, the present efficient Sheriff, received a handsome vote, carrying the entire city by a large majority. J. C. Garver, the present state's Attorney, also received the vote of the entire delegation over his two opponents, one of them, a Prohibitionist, hardly receiving a baker's dozen. The caucus was the most exciting one held here for some time.

OREGON.

San Francisco, June 15.—Later returns from the Oregon election show that the Republicans and Independents tie the Democrats in the Legislature, rendering an election of a United States Senator by the Democrats doubtful. The Oregonian, of Portland, claims that the State is now Republican by a considerable majority, more Republicans than Democrats having been elected in the recent election, and thinks the chances good for a Republican majority in the fall elections.

CROPS.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Avoca, Wis., June 12.—This section has been without rain for over three weeks until last night, when we had very heavy showers, continuing through the day, and everything smiles again. Wheat has suffered some for lack of rain, and there are also many complaints of the chinch bug; but, on the whole, the crop looks fairly. Oats look exceedingly well. Grass (tame) will be rather light. Wild grass, which grows on the Wisconsin liver bottoms, is nearly ruined,—the water having sovered if for the last two months or more. It is relied upon in this country for fodder. Corn looks well, and a large some is planted.

W. L. L.

PASTIMES

A Bad Day for the Western Base-Ball Clubs at the East.

The White Stockings Taken inte Camp by the Mutuals. st. Louis Falls a Victim to the

Boston Reds. Radolphe Victorious in the New York

"illiard Tournament.

BASE-BALL.

cy then hit sharp to Anson, and the latter not only fumbled the ball, but made a fearful overthrow when he did get it, and let the runner to third. Hallinan settled the long hit question by a corker between Bielaski and Rines, on which he made home plate almost by the time the fielder reached the ball. To offset this, the Whites put in a run by successive safe hits by Spalding, Bielaski, and Barnes, in their half of the fourth inning. Again, in the seventh inning, they scored a single on called balls and a good hit by McVey. The best play of the game was in the eighth inning, when Mathews, coming first to bat, was given his base on an error by McVey, off Peters' throw. Nichols then took his base on balls, and nobody was out, when Holdsworth sent one up to Bielaski which was accepted. Start followed with a high fly which descended near second. Barnes squared himself under it and struck it down to the ground to where Peters was waiting. In a turn of the wrist the little man snatched it up and sent it to Anson, and he drove it back to second, making the finest double play of the season, by forcing out both Mathews and Nichols. The critical part of the game was in the ninth lining, when Holdsworth, Start, Treacy, and Hallinan followed each other with safe hits, earning a run and filling the bases. Start then came home on Craver's out, and the score was tied. Hicks popped one up for Spalding, and it looked as if no more would be made, when Booth hit a fly back of second. Hines, Glenn, Peters, and Barnes all ran for it, and between them all it dropped, and Treacy and Hallinan for the misplay belongs to Barnes, who bould and should have caught the ball. This gave

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Winners.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Hartford Conn., June 15.—The second of a series of games between these clubs was played here this afternoon. The Hartfords went first to bat, and, after two men were out, scored five runs by heavy batting and loose, slipshod fielding of the visiting nine. But one run was earned, and that by the Louisvilles. A small audience was in attendance, The umpiring was satisfactory. Following is

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| Runs earned- | Hartfo | rd, (|);] | Lou | isv | ille | , 1 | | | 1 |

| Boston. | popular. | T | R | B | P | A | B |
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| G. Wright, s. s | | 5 | 0 | 1 | | 6 | 1 |
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| Murnan, 1 b | | 6 | 0 | | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| Manning, D | | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 3220 | 13 |
| Morrill, c | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1.5 |
| Schafer, 3 b | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1.3 |
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| Black of the state of | | - | 70 | - | 27 | 10 | 1 |
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| St. Louis. | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
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| Boston 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 | ĭ | ò | 9 | 0- | 10 |

Bases on called balls—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 4.
Bases on other errors—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 8.
Home run—O'Rourke.
Two-base hits—Manning, Schafer, Cuthbert, and

Two-base hits—Manning, Schafer, Cuthberty and Debiman.
Total bases—Boston, 14; St. Louis, 10.
Struck out—Battin, 1.
Passed balls—Clapp, 4.
Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes.
Umpirs—A. G. Hodges.

ATHLETIC VS. CINCINNATI.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune
PRILADELPHIA, June 15.—About 400 persons were present. The weather was cloudy. Fisier's home run and his three two-basers sarned seven

runs for the Athletics. Coons was hurt and retired in the first inning. The following is

Total. . 43 11 16 27 8 19

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BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

RUDOLPHE BRATS SEXTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, June 15.—Rudolphe has won the first prize in the tournament for three prizes, aggregating \$2,500, played at Irving Hall in this city, in which Rudolphe, Sexton, Garnier, and Slosson participated. Rudolphe and Sexton each won two games, and lost one, and to-night they played off the tie for first prize. Sexton played poorly, and greatly disappointed his friends and backers. Rudolphe won the lead, but failed to score, and in second and third innings, by a series of difficult cushion shots, he made 24 and 34 points. Sexton, who was a favorite at the beginning, did not open well, and seemed unable to keep the balls together. The game was somewhat even until the nineteenth inning, when Rudolphe made 127 by eight difficult masse, three bank, and several brilliant shots around table. After this Sexton seemed to lose all nerve, while Rudolphe kept gradually picking up, and closed in the twenty-fourth inning with 93. The time of game was 25 hours and 57 minutes, and Rudolphe's average was 25.

To-morrow night Slosson and Garnier, play for

2 hours and 57 minutes, and Rudolphe's average was 25.

GARNIER AND SLOSSON.

To-morrow night Slosson and Garnier play for the third prize.

DION AND DALY.

The match of 2,000 points for \$2,000 between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly at Tammany Hall was finished this evening. Dion proving to be the victor. The match has occupied four evenings, 500 points being played each evening. At the beginning of the game to night Daly had 1,500 points and Dion 1,141, but, contrary to general expectation, the latter wom that the beginning of game both men played poorly. In the latter part Dion picked up, and by some very brilliant play scored large figures, and closed game in the firty-fifth inning. His average was 95-11, and the game lasted until ten minutes past midnight.

THE RIFLE.

THE CHICAGO CLUB.

Yesterday a few members of the Chicago Rifle Club assembled at their range, at South Park, for their regular weekly practice at long range. The shooting commenced at 9:30 a. m. The day was very fine up to 3 p. m., and in consequence, as it will be seen, some excellent scores were made, as the following will show the solitons with the solitons of the solitons of the solitons will show the solitons of the soli

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| • | 800 yards, 15 shots |
| - | R. W. Johnson 900 yards, 15 shots |
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| 000 | Total |
| 0 | \$ 800 yards, 15 shots |
| 0 | James Smith 900 yards, 15 shots |
| 0 | 11 000 vards 15 shots |

A. G. Alford—1,000 yards only, 15 shots...... 20
Messrs. D. B. Fisk and S. P. Warner also participated, but did not finish their scores. Col. Shaffer, of this club, who has been in New York for the past three weeks competing for a place on the Centennial Team, is expected to return in a day or so. The Colonel has been doing some "tall shooting" at Creedmoor and has won a prominent place on the team, of which the Chicago Club, of course, feels proud. The Club is to have an important business meeting at the Grand Pacific to-day. All the members and others interested in rifle-shooting are expected to be present.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK, June 15. —At the Jerome races Lead NEW YORK, June 13.—At the Jerome races Lead-der won the mile dash, Huckleberry second, and Madge third. Time, 1:46½. The Ladies' stake for fillies, 3 years old, one mile and a half, was won by Sultana, Merciless second, and Patience third. Time, 2:46. The next race was a heat race of one mile and an eighth each. Ore Knob won, Brother to Bassett second. Time, 2:00½, 2:92½, and 2:00½, Viceroy was distanced in the

won, Brother to Bassett second. Time, 2:00\(\frac{1}{2}\), and 2:00\(\frac{1}{2}\), Viceroy was distanced in the second heat and Oxmore drawn. The first heat was dead between Ore Knob and Brother to Bassett. The mile-and-three-quarter dash was won by Sunburst, Piccolo second, and Shylock third. Time, 3:12\(\frac{1}{2}\).

THE MENDOTA MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MENDOTA. III., June 15.—The Mendota Driving-Park Association has announced its third annual recting to come off Aug. 15, 16, 17, and 18. Premiums, \$5,500. Purses are offered for all stallions, and trotters from the 3:00 to the 2:27 class. There are also purses for running and pacing horses, and one of \$1,000, free to all, for the last day.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Bluebeard" is the only piece announced by the Oates Company for representation this week which was not included in the repertory of last which was not included in the repertory of last
winter. Owing to the comparative freshness of
the opera, so far as freshness can be an attribute
of old age, the audience that gathered last night to
witness it was the largest of the week. The principal parts were distributed as follows:
Boulotte, the sixth wife. Mrs. Oates
Princess Hermia. Rose Temple
Queen Clementine. Mrs. Chapman
Bluebeard. John Howson
King Bobeche. John Howson

Mrs. Oates
Rose Temple
Mrs. Chapman
C. H. Drew
John Howson
G. F. Hall
H. Laurent
J. H. Jones
A. W. Maffin Popsion! J. H. Jones A. W. Maflin Mrs. Oates was in the best of spirits. Her ebullitions of jolility were the most spontaneous and vigorous that she has yet exhibited. In the second act she was in a fairly rollicking mood; she kissed the King and deposed him with a hearty good-will worthy of a better cause. Miss Temple was an indifferent Princess Hermia, allowing her offensive self-consciousness to get the better of her and destroy what might have been several effective scenes. Drew was a decent Bluebeard, though a cold in the head made him just one notet too tall a monster. Howson, as usual, was the life of the performance. To night "Trial by Jury" (Arthur Sullivan's admirable burletta) for the second time in this city, and "The Chatterers."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last night Bartley Campbell's "Van, the Virginian" was presented by Messrs. Crane and O'Neil, and Miss Hawthorne to a fair audience. O'Neil, and Miss Hawthorne to a fair audience. The play and the acting in it of the persons mentioned are too familiar to require analysis or comment at this time. To-night "The Lady of Lyons" will be given with Mr. O'Neil as Claude and Miss Hawthorne as Pauline, and the performance will conclude with "Jenny Lind," which has been substituted for "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White" in

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Jane 15.—One of the most fashionable weddings which have taken place in this vicinity for some time occurred at 10 o'clock this forenoon at the residence of Charles C. Smith, Esq., of Channahon, one of the wealthiest farmers and largest stock-raisers in this county. The parties most immediately interested were Prof. Hermann H. Unland, Principal of the Pekin High-School, and Miss Emma J. Smith. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James S. Norris, of Rockton, Ill., in the presence of a large audience of invited friends. The bride was elegantly dressed, and the parlors of Mr. Smith's spacious mansion were beautifully decorated and festioned with evergreens and white blossoms. At the conclusion of the ceremony the guests partook of a bountiful wedding breakfast, after which the happle couple took the Pekin & Sonthwestern train for Chicago, from whence they will proceed to Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, making an extensive wedding tour. The presents, mostly of silver, were numerous, basutiful, and costly.

The Armory police last night pounced down upon the "combination" game run at No. 133 Clark street by Dunham G. Hall, and captured the keepers and 30 inmates. They were soon after admitted to ball at the Armory. Those captured the previous evening at "The Store" were fined \$10 each by Justice Sullivan

WASHINGTON

The Plea Which Belknap Relies on to Escape Impeachment. Mr. Kerr So Far Recovered as to Ride

> BELKNAP. THE CRAPTY PLEA OF HIS LAWYERS.

Out Yesterday.

THE CRAFTY PLEA OF HIS LAWYERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINOTON, D. C., June 15.—The impeachment trial of Gen. Belknap will be resumed on Friday, and there is a good deal of anxiety among Senators to know what course will be pursued by his counsel. So many statements regarding this matter have appeared that there is nothing but a confused notion of the whose proceeding in the public mind. It is now understood, on good authority, that Belknap's counsel will not answer the articles, but let the case go to trial on the plea of "Not guilty," which will be entered under the order of the Senate heretofore made. But they will renew the motion to dismiss the proceeding on the ground that the Senate acquitted Belknap when it failed to sustain jurisdiction by a two-thirds vote. The plea to jurisdiction to a case of impeachment, they contend, is simply an averment that the defendant is not subject to impeachment for the particular reason assigned. It is what the lawyers call "a special plea 18 bar" of the proceeding, and, as it is

it is

A COMPLETE DEFENSE,
it cannot be overruled by any less number of votes than are required to overrule
any other plea which constitutes complete defense, as, for example, the plea
of not guitty. The contrary opinion arises from
confounding the plea of the jurisdiction of the
Court of Impeachment with that plea in ordinary
courts, when such a plea is not a plea in bar and
does not preclude an action in some other court,
even if the plea is held to be well pleaded and the
action be adjudged to abate,
WHERKAS,

does not preclude an action in some other court, even if the plea is held to be well pleaded and the action be adjudged to abate,

WHEREAS, in the Court of Impeachment, if the plea be sustained, it disposes of the proceeding finally, and is, therefore, to all intents and purposes, a plea in bar. This being the return of the plea in the Court of Impeachment, the failure of the Senate to find by a two-thirds vote that the defendant was amenable to impeachment for the offense charged are not impeachable offenses, and hence any further proceedings to inquire into the matter will be curam non judice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Gen. Belknap's counsel, after a full consultation, have concluded to decline putting in any further plea to the articles of impeachment agreeably to the order made upon them at the last session of court. This, it is expected, will be followed by a further order, or, rather, by an enforcement of the order already made, requiring them to proceed with the trial upon the plea of "Not guilty," which the Senate itself will put in for them. They will, however, file a paper to-morrow in which their reason for decilning to plead further is substantially set forth. They take the ground that Gen. Belknap is

ALREADY SUBSTANTIALLY ACQUITTED, inasmuch as the Senate has falled to assert by a two-thirds vote that he is impeachable. The fact that he was or is an officer within the meaning of the Constitution being denied by more than one-third of the body, and that fact being an essential element of legal conniction, he cannot be convicted, whatever may be the opinion of the Senate on other facts of the case. Nevertheless, the counsel say that they will be ready for trial on the 0th of July, and, though their client has already been acquitted, and ought in justice to be discharged, they expect confidently that he will be acquitted. Again, they think he ought to be spared the trouble of going through the tedious and expensive forms of another trial on another branch of the case.

NOTES AND NEWS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The Appropriation Committee has decided to abolish all specific appropriations for the survey of lands in the Western Territories, and to make a general appropriation for surveys, to be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

This officer is to be instructed to first cause lands to be surveyed that are arable without tripration, and after these are arable without tripration, and after these are

disposed of to survey lands which can only be cultivated by irrigation.

SPEAKER KERR
was well enough to-day to rideout.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Randail, Holman, and Foster were appointed on the part of the House upon the Legislative Appropriation bill. This seems to indicate a dead-lock, as Holman and Randail drafted the original House bill, and are not likely to concede anything.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

THE GOLORED THE TABOR PACIFIC.

TREAS PACIFIC.

TREAS PACIFIC.

TREAS PACIFIC.

TREAS PACIFIC.

TREAS PACIFIC.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Hooker, of Mississippi, made a speech upon the relations of the colored men to the Democratic party, and in denunciation of Republican policy, which will be likely to attract considerable attention during the campaign. At the conclusion of hissispeech Lynch, colored Republican from Missispipi, refuted some very serious errors of fact in Hooker's speech. He charged the Democratic with exercising a policy of intimidation, and said that the catchword of the Democratic party towards the negro was: "If you cnn't vote them down, the negro was: 'If you can't vote them down knock them down."

THE RECORD. SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the House announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill. The Senate insisted upon its amendments, and Mr. Morrill, of Maine, Windom, and Withers were appointed a Conference Committee.

The bill providing that imported clock marble may be bonded in open yards under care of officers of customs, at the expense of the owner or importer,

customs, at the expense of the owner or importer, was passed.

Randall, Holman, and Foster were appointed a Committee of Conference on the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Lawrence gave notice that he would ask the House, Tuesday next, to vote on a bill to provide a sinking fund for the Pacific Railroad Companies, and on Geneva Award bill Wednesday.

Mr. Dunnell, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Wabash River. Passed.

Soon afterwards the House went into Committee of the Whole, Blackburne in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill. Only general debate to be in order to-day, and regular action on the bill to commence to-morrow. be in order to-day, and regular to commence to-morrow.

A number of speeches were ceedings were without special interest. The telegraphic bulletin in the lobby, giving the latest news from Cincinnati, exerted a very strong attraction. The various phases of the Republican Convention were eagerly studied, and discussed throughout the day.

CASUALTIES.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 15.—Thus fail almost constant rain day and night has ruined the June meeting of the Grand Rapids Horse Associa-June meeting of the Grand Rapids Horse Association, which began in this city Tuesday afternoon. The rain that afternoon stopped all but one heat of the 2:31 race. An attempt to finish yesterday was unsuccessful, and nothing was done except a local double-team race won by Hero and mate in 3:17½ and 3:10½. This forenoon a second attempt was made to finish the 2:31 race, which was successful, after a fashion, though partly in the rain, and consequently on a very heavy track. The entire race took five beats, and was won by Walford, Marion second and Kate Hazard third. Time. 2:33, 2:37, 2:34, 2:32, and 2:37. Rain all this afternoon prevented further racing to-day, and there are six races of the programme to be for to-morrow and Saturday, with very poor prospects for weather.

A STEAMER SUNK. A STEAMER SUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Irribuna.

CAIRO, Ill., June 15.—The steamer Shippers'
Own was run into last night shout midnight in our
harbor by the steamer Grand Tower, and sunk with
100 tons cargo. Alf lives were saved, except one
passenger missing, name not remembered. The
boat was 3 years old, was owned in Nashville,
Tenn., and valued at \$15,000, and uninsured. It
is said that she will be wrecked as soon as possible.
The cause of the disaster is not known.

East Saginaw, Mich., June 15.—Ira Soper's residence, at Flint, was struck by lighting this afternoon, tearing portions of the house and furniture into fragments, and injuring all members of the family, also Mrs. Edward McIntyre and Miss Garuner, sister of Prof. J. Henry Gardner,—none fatally.

wheel passed over his breast, causing injuries from which he died in about half an hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT. FATAL ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Minnearous, Minn., June 15.—By the bursting of a wooden pulley-wheel at the Minneapolis Mill Company's mill to-day, Andrew Shaumane was instantly killed, and P. G. Lamereaux and lease Dex-ter suffered, the first a broken rib, and the second a severe scalp-wound. Shaumane leaves a wife and child.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 15.—Henry Ehlers, who was run over by the cars here yesterday, died this morning. He had the best of care, and though he replied rationally to questions asked him, he showed no signs of agony. DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.

Anderson, Ind., June 15.—A farmer, named John Lemon, took chloroform this morning, to have a thorn removed from his foot, and died from DROWNED

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—Henry Myers, aged 9 years, ran away from school to-day and fell in the river.

THE RAILROADS.

THE PASSENGER WAR. THE PASSENGER WAR.

The railroad war between the various Eastern trunk lines remains in statu quo, and the rates to the various points in the East remain the same as those announced yesterday by all the lines. Only the Grand Trunk Railroad has made another reducthose announced yesterday of all the lines. Only the Grand Trunk Railroad has made another reduction in the rate to Boston, via Montreal, charging now but \$12. This is in accordance with the policy adopted by this road to keep the Boston rate \$2 below that of the trunk lines. The Western General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk in this city received instructions yesterday to carry out this policy whenever's reduction is made by the trunk lines, and that he need not wait for orders from the general office. The Boston tickets sold by this Company at the above reduced rate must be used within five days, and passengers are not allowed to stop over, unless they return the unused portion of the ticket to the Company. The Company is compelled to these stringent measures to protect its local traffic. The reduction made to Cleveland, \$6 from Chicago, by the Erie & Chicago line was followed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern yesterday, which now sells tickets to that point for the same rate. It is the intention now of the Chicago & Erie and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads to strike another blow at the Michigan Southern, by reducing the rate from Chicago to Cleveland and Toledo to \$4.50. If this is done, the rates to all local points will have to come down.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. P. Johnson, the genial General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was greatly surprised yesterday moraing when he received a circular announcing that he had been appointed General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Johnson did not know what to make of the circular. His present position on the Illinois Central was good enough for him and he did not want a better one. He sat down and penned a dispatch to the Manager of the Memphis road thanking him for the honor conferred upon him, but declining emphatically the new position. He had not to wait long for an answer. It was to the effect that he was not the man appointed to the position, but the man who was appointed to the position, but the man who was appointed to the position, but the man who was appointed to the Chicago, Bur. Mr. George Challender, who left the Chicago, Bur. Mr. George Challender, who left the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad about a year ago to accept the position of General Master Mechanic on the Michigan Central Railroad, has resigned his position on the latter road and gone back to the former. Mr.S. H. Edgerly has been appointed General Master Mechanic of the Michigan Central in place of Mr. Challender.

NEW YORK LOSING GROUND. NEW YORK LOSING GROUND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The railway-war goes ruinously on, and New York is being distanced by Boston, one of her greatest rivals for through freight for Europe, Rates are being made to Boston on grain for Liverpool or Cork for orders paying the roads 14 to 16 cents per 100,—being 4 to 6 cents less than the same freight would be carried by the same roads to either Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York is by far the greatest sufferer in this discrimination. The roads doing this are rival roads called the "Vanderbilt roads" from Chicago.

roads called the "Vanderbilt roads" from Chi-cago.

But how about the Vanderbilt roads if they, in place of protecting New York, give her the go by, as the above facts undicate? Commodore, look to your recent promise made to the Committee of the "Cheap Transportation Association," New York: look to your laurels. They are certainly being wrenched from you, the great Americas expor-city.

FLOODS.

FAIRBURY, Neb., June 15.—Heavy rains fell between here and St. Joseph to-day. The track is still impassable between Seneca and Sabetha. A quarter of a mile of the St. Jose & Denver Railroad bed is washed out, and no trains go west to-night. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 15.—Rain has been falling again here to-day. Culverts are washed out and railroads mined generally. The rain of this week has had no equal for more than ten years.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAFAYETTE, IND. Lapaterte, ind., June 15.—The Commencement exercises at the Purdie University took place this afternoon; also the formal inauguration of Prof. White, of Ohio, as President of the University. The attendance was quite large, and included, among other notables, Gov. Hendricks and Gen. M. D. Manson, the latter officiating in the absence of the Hon. J. R. Coffroth, in conducting the inauguration ceremones. President White's inaugural address occupied an hour and was enthusiastically received. The only graduate—Charles J. Bohrer, of Lafayette—read an excellent cassay on "Alchemy," and received his diploma. Gov. Hendricks also delivered a brief address. The intervals between addresses were filled in lyvith some very fine vocal and instrumental music by the pupils of the University. The University enters upon its third year with most flattering prospects. The number of pupils in attendance is about seventy-five. The endowment is ample, the buildings are models of comfort and convenience, and the Professors gentlemen of acknowledged ability, and, under the leadership of President White, constitute a corps of instructors equal to any emergency. LAPATETTE, Ind., June 15. - The Comm

BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 15.—The summer term BLOOMINGTON, III., June 15.—The summer term of the Wesleyan College closed to-day with Commencement exercises, alumnus banquet, and President's levee. The following was the programme of Commencement: Oration, "Culture," J. H. Bennett, of Point Pleasant, N. J.; oration, "The World-Makers, J. A. Brooks, of Bloomington; oration, "The Methodist Preacher, J. Wellington Frazzell, of Rock Island; essay, "Dead Living Men," Josephine Hall, of Normal; eration, "The Spirit of the Age," George Hutchin, of Clinton; poem, "The Prophet Elijah," Joseph H. Ketron, of Arcadia, Tenn.; oration, "Occupy Till I Come," Mary H. Kuhl, of Beardstown; oration, "The Foreigner's Influence, "William S. Marquis, of Bloomington; thesis, "The Foritans Were the Authors of American Liberty," C. Rayburn, of Leroy; oration, "Practical Charity," Minnie B. Eogers, of Elmwood; oration, "Individuality in Statesmanship," B. F. Staymate, of Clinton; oration, attendictory, "Thinking and the Thinker," Oliver Wilson, of Manchester.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Last evening the graduating class of the Garrett Biblical Institute occurred at the cburch, addresses being delivered by the graduates, upon whom degrees were conferred, as ordered by the Trustees and published in yesterday's TRIBUES.

The Trustees also conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. W. H. H. Adams, President of the Illinois Wesleyss University, Bloomington. Mr. Adams is a graduate of the Northwestern University and of the Institute, and it is peculiarly fitting that he should receive this degree from Evanston.

The Trustees have also conferred the unusual degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology upon Nathan Burwash, Professor of Theology in Victoria College, at Coburg. Canads.

The Art Department of the Woman's College will be open to visitors this afternoon. GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

SHORT HORNS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Krokuk, Iowa, June 15.—The public sale of short horns belenging to A. H. & J. B. Day, of Van Buren County, Iowa, was attended by about 500 persons, only about thirty or forty of whom were actual bidders. This number was considered small, in view of the character of the cattle offered. All but six of the animals embraced in the catalogue were put up and sold at prices which, although not up to the expectations of the owners of the herd, were considered fair. Forty-five females averaged \$380—\$17,050. Five bulls averaged \$161.

FOREIGN.

The English Government Release Winslow from Prison.

tessis and Austria Will Try to Curb the Warlike Spirit of the Insurgents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WINSLOW RELEASED.

LONDON, June 15. —The Court of Queen's Bench to-day granted an order for the release of Winslow, and he will be liberated this afternoon. The Government did not ask for a further retention of Winslow, the refusal of the United States to negotiate a supplemental treaty putting an end to the negotiations.

The case of Brent, of Louisville, Ky., was not called to-day. It will possibly come up on Monday.

A large fire is raging at Brook Wharf, in Uppe Thames street.

THE ASCOT RACES.

London, June 15.—At the Ascot meeting to-day for the St. James-Palace stakes, there were only two starters, Great Tom and Glacis. The race resulted in a dead heat, and the purse was divided. The new stakes were won by Rob Roy, St. Christophe second, and Don Carlosthird. The golden was won by Apology, Craig Miller second, and Forerunner third.

LONDON, June 15.—Dr. Newman Hall's church and Lincoln Tower will be dedicated on the Fourth of July with great coremony.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PEACE.

LONDON, June 15.—Dispatches from Vienna ria and Russia have agreed to prevent any further assistance from reaching the insurgents. They have also resolved to strongly recommend the insurgent chiefs to negotiate with Turkey. ALL DANGER OF WAR OVER.

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch from Berlin af-firms that all danger of a European war is over for this summer. Furloughs are being freely granted. FRANCE. FRANCE.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

VERSAILLES, June 15.—M. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction, has informed the Budget Committee that the Government has decided to accept the principle of obligatory primary instruction. The Minister proposes to organize a great University at each of the following cities: Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Nancy, each University having an independent status.

NO FUSS OVER BUFFET.

The statement that the Ministry would resign if Maffet was elected to the Senate is authoritatively contradicted.

GERMANY.

IMPERIAL COURTESIES.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Emperor of Austria will meet the Czar of Russia in Bohemia, when returning to Russia. Afterwards he will meet the Emperor of Germany at Ischl.

Bismarck will remain at Kissingen for six weeks, and then go to Varzin.

CRIME.

WHAT BECAME OF HIM?

WHAT BECAME OF HIM?

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DAYEMPORT, Is., June 15.—A mystery is now agitating the Town of Clarence, Cedar County. A week or so ago an agent went to that town, and was arrested for selling without license. He resisted arrest and was struck on the head. He was placed in the calaboose in a filthy cell with 2 feet of water in it and was never seen afterward. The Constable said he escaped, but it is believed he died in the cell and was recently buried. The young man offers \$1,000 reward for the body. The Constable has been arrested.

THOUGHT BETTER OF HIMSELF.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., June 15.—William Skinner, who was arrested about two months ago, charged with burglary, and pleaded gailty before the Justice who bound him over, was tried to-day in the Circuit Court. It was proved that he confessed his guilt freely when arrested. But he now denied it, and proved by three witnesses that he bought the stolen goods. He actually obtained a vertice of not guilty.

A DANVILLE INNOCENT. DARVILLE, Ill., June 15. -Dr. Rice, of Fithan Station, in this sounty, was confidenced out of \$300 at Cincinnati yesterday. Same old story. The son of the Hon. J. G. English, President of the First National Bank at this place, recognized the Doctor on the street. The Doctor did not remember him, but kindly cashed a \$300 check for him. Vanishes Mr. Confidence-man.

A BRAVE OFFICER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Spanneyald, Ill., June 15.—Special Policeman Tomlinson was severely shot this afternoon while arresting a young man named Wirt Butler, crazed with liquor and waving a pistol in the public square to the great danger of those passing by. The ball passed through Tomlinson's abdomen, but is not likely to prove fatal unless internal inflammation sets in. Butler was lodged in jail.

AND THE COUNTY AND TH

Paul, N. E. Pairbank; schre Cavalier, Alpha, Seebird, Sweetheart, Oneonta.

Ur—Props Fountain City, Annie Smith and consort, East Saginaw and barges, Prindiville and barges; schre Lone Star, Albatroea, Emma C. Hutchinson, Otanabee, Sam L. Mather, Michigan, William Jones, J. O. Thaver, Hoboken, George G. Houghton, Marcay J. H. Mead, E. R. Blake.

WIND—South, light.

WEATHER—Clear.
An unknown propeller stranded on the reef opposite Fort Sanilac in a fog this morning. Assistance was sent her, but, before reaching her, she had relieved herself. A Love of Display and Luxury in Olden Times.

Harper's Basar.

It is one of the reproaches often filling up the chinks in the column of paragraphs of the daily papers, when other items are wanting, that the present age outstrips all that have gone before in its love of splendor and gorgeous apparel, and that Americans in this passion out: Herod Herod.

That there is quite as much love of splendor today as is good for us is probably true, but that there is any more than there has always been, and that the taste is not much more chastened and refined than it has ever been, we see reason positively to deny. deny.

Let us glance into history one moment, and

THE DEAD DOLLAR-GETTER'S HOARD.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The application to vacata
the probate of the will of the late A. T. Stewart
came up for argument before Surrogate Calvin today. The court-room was crowded with spectators.

William O. Bartlett, Elihu Root, and William D.
Booth appeared as counsel for James Bailey and
his brothers and sisters, and for the Turney family,
on whose application the order to show cause why
the probate should not be vacated was granted
Ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, Henry H. Arderson
William T. Beach, and Henry T. Clinton appears
William T. Stewart and Judge Hilton. denv.

Let us glance into history one moment, and bring its incontestible witnesses to our support on the question. Our earliest Hebrew records give testimony to the point. The Jews, some 2,000 years before Christ, wrought in gold and silver and jewels with great nicety. That there was an extraordinary love of decoration among them is apparent from the mere dress of the priesthood, in which scalet, and blue, and purple, and fine linen, embroidered lavishly, were combined with precious stones mounted and engraved, and with golden bells tinkling with the step. When the man-servant won the heart of Rebekah for Issac, it was with handfuls of ornaments, among which was a gold ear-ring weighing a quarter of an ounce, and a pair of bracelets weighing 5 ounces, allowing half an ounce to the shekel,—the weight of which speaks sufficiently for the excoeding love of splendor in that era, which love nothing of the sort in this can eclipse. Nor was it merely in jewels and in the raiment that this love of splendor exhibited itself—the arts of the toilette were quite as much in request. Jezebel, we are told, nearly 900 years B. C., "put her eyes in painting," and with her modern namesake's antimony, too; and to this day we speak in oppoperium of "a painted Jezebel." Not quite 1900 years after that wonderful woman's career, the Prophet Isaiah describes the sollette of the daughters of Zion, with the "bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon, the chains, and the bracelets, and the mantles, and the washes, and the head-bands, and the head-tes, "Though thou deckest thee with ornaments of their legs, and the head-bands, and the mantles, and the washes, and the mantles, and the with painting, in vain shalt thou make thyself fair."

But long before the Jewish era of, magnificence was the Evernian declares, "Though thou make thyself fair." Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
QUEEEC, June 15.—Twenty-five head of cattle and twenty-six sheep, valued at \$13,000, by the steamship Polynesian, have been consigned to the Hon. George Browne. There were also on board two bulls and a cow worth respectively, \$14,000.
\$8,000, and \$14,500, for the same gentleman. SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

East Saginaw, Mich., June 15.—George Niederstadt, an old German resident, died to-day from an overdose of opium administered by his own hands with intent to commit suicide. He lost his wife some weeks ago, and has been depressed of late. Deceased was 60 years of age, and leaves consider; able property.

OBTUANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Toronto, Ont., June 15.—Judge Duggan died in this city last night, aged 64. He was once a prominent politician in the Conservative party, and a leading member of the Orange societies.

send the manties, and the wimples, and the crisping-pian the glasses, and the ine lines, and the
degreemant declares, "Though thou deckest the
with ornaments of gold, though thou renders to
present the property of the property of the
Bal tong before the Jewish her as of magnifecane
was the Reyptian, with a luxury, and of containing. From him we receive the use of the wedger
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commonplaces; and an emblanment and building the commonplaces; and an emblance the commonplaces; and an emblance the common the common the common the commonplaces; and an emblance the common the commo

BASE-BALL.

MUTUALS VS. WHITE STOCKINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Chicago Club
dropped their second game in the East to-day,
after having won eight successive victories. Some
people cannot bear prosperity. The struggle was
a good one to look at, and was the occasion of the
best blay the Mutuals have shown this year. a good one to look at, and was the occasion of the best play the Mutuals have shown this year. It was sitended by nearly 2,000 people, and was satisfactorily presided over by Mr. Daniels, the best umpire in the East. No run-getting was done until the third inning, when Barnes led off with a good hit, but was afterwards touched off third by Hallinan on Hines' hit. The latter reached first on the play, and was sent along by McVey's clean hit. Peters coming to bat with two men out, hit a beauty between right and centre for three bases, while both runs came in. To offset this the Mutuals opened the fourth inning with Start, who gave White a chance and retired. Treacy then hit sharp to Anson, and the latter not only fumbled the ball, but made a fearful overthrow when he did get it, and let the runner to third.

| Chicago. | | T | R | B | P | A | E |
|------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----------|-------|
| Barnes, 2 b | | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| Hipes, C. f | | 5 | ĩ | 0 | 1 | 0 2 0 | 1 |
| Anson, 3 b | | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| McVey, 1 b | | 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| Peters, 8. 8 | | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 40020 | 0000 |
| White, c | | 4 | ŏ | 0 | 4 | .0 | 1 |
| Glenn, l. f | | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | L |
| Spalding, p | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | В |
| Bielaski, r. f | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | • |
| | 10000 | 41 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 70 | 7 |
| Total | | .T | D | 13 | 20 | 10 | • |
| Holdsworth, c. f | | 8 | • | 0 | 0 | 0 | (|
| Start, 1 b | | 5 | î | ~ | 13 | ŏ | 1 |
| Treacy, l. f | | 4 | - 51 | ĩ | 9 | ŏ | ì |
| Hallinan, s. s. | | 4 | 100 | 1 2 | 2 3 | 000430033 | i |
| Craver. 2 b | | 14 | Ö | 1 | 1 | 3 | - |
| licks, C | | 4 | 00000 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 00000 |
| Booth, r. f | | 4 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | (|
| lathews. p | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | (|
| Nichols, 3 b | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | | - | - | - | - | | - |
| Total | | 37 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 13 | t |

Total bases on bits—Chicago, 16; Mutual, 11.
First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Mutual, 3.
Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Mutual, 3.
Bases on called balls—Chicago, 1; Mutual 1.
Passed balls—Hicks, 1.
Umpire—Charles Daniels, of Hartford.
It appears very clear from what has been said that there was a good deal of Barnes in to-day's game as well as in Tuesday's, only to-day it was on the other side. His error and Anson's were the only two that affected the Mutual score. The latter club can also congratulate themselves on their great good luck in getting four successive hits in the last inning, when they had gotten only the same number in the eight preceding innings. It is a commentary on the uncertainty of the noble game that the losing club should outbat and outfield the winners.

| Hartford. | | 16 | D | - | A | B |
|-----------------|-------|------|----|----|-----|--------|
| Burdock, 2 b | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Remsen, c. f | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 0 | 1 |
| | | | | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Ferguson, 3 b | | 1 | 2 | 1 | O | 0 |
| Carey, 8, 8, | | 1 | | 1 | 60 | 1 |
| Bond. p | | | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| York, I. f | | | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Mills, 1 b | | | 2 | 8 | O | 0 |
| Allison, c | | | õ | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Allison, C | | | _ | - | | |
| Total | | 6 | 10 | 27 | 14 | 4 |
| Louisville. | | 10.0 | | | | |
| Hastings, c, f | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hague, 3b | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Devlin, p | | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 0 |
| Gerhardt, 1 b | | | 3 | 14 | 1 | 000222 |
| Somerville, 2 b | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Fulmer, s. s | | | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Snyder, C | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 3 | 2 |
| Allison, r. f | | 0 | 1 | Ĩĩ | 1 | õ |
| | | 0 | | 4 | ō | ĭ |
| Ryan, 1.f | | - | _ | | - | _ |
| Total | | 1 | 9 | 27 | 19 | 7 |
| Innings- 1 2 | 3 4 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| Bartford 0 | 0 0 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0- | -0 |

Runs carned—Hartford, 0; Louisville, 1.
First base by errors—Hartfords, 3; Louisville, 1,
Struck out—Hartford, 0; Louisville, 4.
Left on bases—Hartford, 4; Louisville, 3.
Total base hits—Hartford, 11; Louisville, 3.
Total base hits—Gerhardt and Bond, 1 each.
Time of game—One hour and fifty—seven minutes.
Umpire—Wm. McLean, of Philadelphia.
Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
BOSTON vs. ST. LOUIS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
The Bostons put Manning in to pitch to-day, and airly outbatted and outfielded the St. Louis nine.
They played a fine up-hill game until the sixth inflag, when they pulled ahead. The batting of TRourke, and the play of Morrill behind the bat, and Wright as short-stop, were the features of the

| Rourke, c. f | 5 | 100 | | | _ | E |
|----------------|----|---------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| PRourke, c. f | | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| PRourke, c. f | | 0 2 2 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| | 5 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| urnan, 1 b | 6 | 9 | li | 0 | 03220 | 3 |
| danning, p | | 3 | î | ĭ | 2 | O |
| chafer, 3 b | 4 | ő | lî | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Whitney, l. f | 4 | 0 | ō | 3 | | |
| osephs, r. f | 4 | 2 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 42 | 10 | 9 | 27 | 10 | |
| St. Louis. | | 10.0 | 1 | | 0 | 0 |
| outhbert, l. f | 5 | | 0 | i | ő | 5 |
| deGeary, 2b | 5 | 1 | ŏ | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| ike, c. f | 5 | 1 | 2 1 | 60000 | 1 | 0 |
| Sattin. 3 b | 5 | 0 | ĩ | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| slong, r. f | 4 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 03020 |
| radiey, D | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 203 | 2 |
| eniman, 1 b | | 1 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| lack, s. s | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | U |
| Total | - | 5 | - | 27 | 14 | 16 |

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

LAPATETTS, Ind., June 15.—Last evening a lad of 6 years, named Charles O'Neil, whose father is supployed in the Washington Hotel, on Second street, in this city, while attempting to climb upon a passing wagon-load of wood, Jell, and the hind-

CANADA AND THE OLD COUNTRY.

Special Dispote to The Tribuns.

Montreal, June 16.—It is announced that, new the International Railway is completed, the Allian steamers will receive mails for Europe at Rimonski, 200 miles below Quebec, instead of at the last named port. Passengers can also leave or join the steamer at Rimonski. This strangement will bring Canada one full day nearer the Old Country in point of time.

He Wants It to Put the Road in Good Condition for the Bondholders.

e Interesting Items About the Chicago Pickle Factory.

The Maulton Hotel in the Toils of the Court, on Petition of the Principal Oreditor.

CHICAGO. THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILEOAD.

IN M. Whitman, Receiver of the Chicago &
Railroad, filed a report a few days ago in cific Railroad, filed a report a few days ago in case of the Lackswanna Iron & Coal Company to there against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad apany and others, setting out the condition and also of the Company when he took possession, serbling-stock consists of 5 locomotives, 4 pas-ger coaches, 2 baggage and express cars, 38 box-s, 50 fist-cars, and 4 combination or a tock cars, se portion of the road between Chicago and Elgin tenerally good. From Elgin to Byron there is siderable ballasting, ditching, bridge-approachette, needed, which will require the use of a struction train. The bridges and rolling stock in good repair, but the locomotives require imidate repairs, and an additional freight-cars to commedate the shippers, and two trains were mounded last week on that account, and the Rever recommends the purchase of twenty-five-cars at once. There is a tien on the Kilbuck as bridge in favor of Messrs. Wells, French & ge in favor of Messrs. Wells, French & utilders, and another on the bridge over in favor of the American Bridge Community of the American Bridge Community of the Community of the Community of the Chicago & ern Railway at Elgin and at the city aire steel rails at once. The laborers een paid for some time, and they ought their May wages now, at least. The team entropy mate estimate of the amounts an approximate estimate of the amounts.

10,000.00 12,000.00 21,000.00 2,840.00 15,000.00 41,000.00 5,000.00

onal 14 of the S. E. fractional 14 of Sec. 25, 37, 14. A. D. Slocomb commenced a suit in trespassing the Chicago West Division Railway Company to recover \$5,000 damages.

T. M. Bradley et al. sued John Morrova and Machina Skudera in debt for \$1,300.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William O'Conner. George Correct.

William O'Conner, George Ferguson, Michael O'Conner, and Patrick O'Conner were tried for larceny and receiving stolen property. The former was found guilty and given eighteen months at the House of Correction. The others were discharged, but promptly rearrested on another charge. William Slosson and Albert Emmons were tried for larceny and acquitted.

Charles Thorn and George Olmsted were tried for larceny, found guilty, and given one year each in the Bridewell.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT Motion for new trial in Cullecton case. Also set chancery cases and bankruptcy issues.

JUDGE GARY—560 to 567, 569, 571 to 573, and 576 to 583, inclusive. No. 557, Page vs. Keeler, on trial. 576 to 583, inclusive. No. 557, Page vs. Recier, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Call at 9 a. m. † 216, 218 to 222, 225, 227, 228, 229, and 232 to 241, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—790 to 810, inclusive. No. 3, 605, 8chlosser vs. Cuiver, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 2, 754, McDonald vs. Waller. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases 2, 970, McCommit vs. Sidway, and 3, 565, Cook vs. Coffman. Also 840, 645, 646, 649, 650, 652, and 653 on Judge Booth's calendar. No. 2, 730, Dugan vs. I. C. R. R. Co., on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 158, Powers vs. Napier.

JUDGE VALULIAMS—No call. Arguments in Riverside Improvement Company cases.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call. Arguments in Riverside Improvement Company cases.

UNITED STATES CHRCUIT COURT—CONFRSIONS—Mechanics' Savings Bank of Providence, R. I., vs. Richard B. Appleby, \$12, 200.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—W. N. Thompson vs. S. S. Hayes, \$3, 087.50.—E. S. Waters vs. Emery A. Storre, \$82.05.—George A. Perkins vs. William H. Fowell, \$1, 180.07.—The Home National Bank of Chicago vs. George W. Raney and George B. Raney, \$1, 200.64.

JUDGE GARY—Willeox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Frank A. Bowen, \$151.10.—John Brand et al. vs. Charles Schamhast, \$005.25.—C. S. Stettamer et al. vs. Benjamin French, 3042.98.

CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Lonis Hischhorn et al. vs. John S. Williams; verdict, \$428.27.—T. P. Ottaway et al. vs. James Baxter, \$215.52.

IOWA SUPREME COURT.

MPORTANT TAX-TITLE DECISION.

Apscial Correspondence of The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Is., June 14.—The Supreime Court
resterday decided a case of tax-titles which will be

Das Monxes, Ia., June 14.—The Supreise Court yesterday decided a case of tax-titles which will be of importance to every land-holder in the State, and which will cause considerable consternation among tax-title holders. It will also lead to almost unlimited litigation in this State. The following is the opinion:

"John Burreit vs. James A. Love.—Appeal from Milis County.—Petition alleges that plaintiff is entitled to immediate possession of certain hand in controversy, under a tax-deed executed Jan. 6, 1868, and recorded Jan. 8, the same year. The defendant alleges he is absolute owner of the land, and has been in possession and occupancy since February, 1872. The plaintiff denies defendant answer, and sets up statutory bar of limitation. The Court below gave verdict for defendant, and plaintiff appeals.

"It was shown by testimony that the defendant occupied and made improvements in 1872, and inclesed the premises with a fence in 1873.

"The Supreme Court say it is conceded the tax-deed was recorded in 1868, and the jury decided the defendant was in possession was commenced. He was, therefore, in possession when the five years expired from the recording of the tax-deed. The plaintiff claims that the statutory bar does not apply to the purchase when the land was unoccapied at the date of sale, or recording of the deed, and, as he was in possession; the statute begins to run from the recording of the deed; and, as he was in possession; the statutory bar seems to be complete at the expiration of five years. If, after the expiration of five years, the purchaser or owner is compelled to resort to an action for the purpose of vindicating his title or possession, the bar of the statute by the Courts of that State will be adopted by us. As the holder of a tax-title has the opportunity under our statute to bring an action at the time the deed is recorded, we believe it to be perfectly fair to launch the statute from that time. In the absence of any authority, and construction of the statute operates on, and is, that th

orted goods transported in bond, and to allow free transit to all return cargoes shown by the manifest of Canadian vessels to be destined for Canada. It is further stated that instruction similar in purport to those addressed to the Collector at Plattsburg will be issued to the Collector of Customs at Buffalo and Oswego, N. Y., and Burlington, Vt. The Surveyor of Customs at Albary, and the Deputy-Collector at Troy, N. Y., will be notified to the same effect.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

America in Revolutionary Times.

America in Revolutionary Times.

In "Men and Women in America Two Hundred Years Ago," the marksmanship of the men who filled the American ranks, and the deficiency of the British regular troops in that particular, is illustrated by many anecdotes drawn from both English and American sources. A correspondent of the old Virginia Gazette told this story:

"One of the gentlemen appointed to command a company of rifemen, to be raused in one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, had so many applications from the people in his neighborhood to be enrolled for the service that a greater number presented than his instructions permitted him to engage, and, being unwilling to give offense to any, thought of the following expedient. He, with a vice of chalk, drew on a board the figure of a nose of the common size, which he placed at of a nose of the common size, which he placed at the distance of 150 yards, declaring that those who should come nearest the mark should be en-listed. Sixty odd hit the object. Gen. Gage, take John Andrews, whose corres

nished very valuable material for the book, de

Second Day's Proceedings of the Pastors' Theological Union.

An Able Address on Public Speaking by the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

A Plea for the Culture of Extemporaneous Eloquence.

THE METHODISTS. The second day's session of the Pastors' Theo-ogical Union met at the First Methodist Church, logical Union met at the First Methodist Church, Evanston, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The following-named clergymen were present, in addition to the long list aiready published in The TRIBUNE yesterday, making the total number 100; L. L. Knox, Evanston; F. M. Warrington, Tuscola, Ill.; H. W. Thomas, D. D., Aurora; W. H. Daniels, Evanston; J. C. R. Layton, Novada, Ia.; M. M. Parkhurst, Chicago; John Hitchcock, Chemung, Ill.; Edwin C. Arnold, Chicago; William Brush, D. D., Austin, Texas; W. C. Willing, Chicago; B. Lampert, Chicago; H. D. Willing, Chicago; B. Lampert, Chicago; H. D. Brown, Alsona, Ia.; J. H. Colt, Markesan, Wis.; J. J. McAllister, Northport, Mich.; W. J. Minlum, Arlington Reights, Ill.; A. J. Scott, Oak ium, Arlington Heights, Ill.; A. J. Scott, Oak
Park; H. N. Stoddard, East Paw Paw, Ill.; S. A.
W. Jewett, Chicago; Robert D. Sheppard, Chicago; William Craven, De Selms, Ill.; A. J. Jutkins, Chicago; A. B. Smart, Winnebago, Ill.; G.
W. Burteh, Menominee Palls, Wis.; Thomas R.
Strobridge, Kankakee, Ill.; E. W. Drew, Wilmington, Ill.; Joseph Caldwell, Genoa, Ill.;
Sammel Barngey, Richmond, Ill.; B. S. Cantine,
Chicago; Richard G. Hobbs, Plymouth, Ill.; W. S.
Harrington, Sycamore, Ill.; G. P. Sullivan, Seneca, Ill.; O. H. Tiffany, D. D., Chicago; C. C.
McCabe, Chicago

After the customary opening services, the Rev.
Dr. M. Raymond was called on for a further discussion of the theme of "Soteriology," He was
listened to with the closest attention, being one of
the recognized authorities of the church upon the
subject of Systematic Theology. The Doctor has
for several years been preparing a work upon this
subject, and read from his manuscript. After occupying au hour, he requested the audience to
sing a hymn, and then resumed, concluding at 11
o'clock, when an intermission of five minutes was
taken.
Chaplain McCabe was then called forward, and

who should come nearest the mark should be called. Start of poor some correspondence has furnished very valuable material for the book, described another some during the British occupation of the country of the soldiers to fire at a target for metaphorical as well as Hitten darphoptorical in vertical monor for the soldiers to fire at a target faced in the stern at the bottom of the country of

being reached than there was yesterday, excep-that members of the Assembly are manifesting great impatience and clamor frequently for a vote to be taken. Opinion is expressed by speakers generally that however the case may issue, union will not be affected. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SPIRITUALISTS. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 15.—The State piritual Convention met in this city to-day. Mrs.

H. Severance was elected President.

THE VANITIES OF NATIONS.

Court-Etiquette and Diplomatic Doc

Court-Etiquette and Diplomatic Documents
—Titles of Rulers—Becorations—Emblems—Cockades, Mottoes, War-Cries,
and National Airs.
Cambers' Journal.

There is a bit of humorous description in Macaulay's history which reads almost like a page of
Bunyan. In his picture of the Congress held at
Ryswick in 1697 are to be found plenipotentiaries
talking every language in Europe—members of
the allied powers quarreling among themselves for
precedence, and fighting for the title of excellency
—preliminary consultations without end as to the
number of horses and carriages, pages and lackeys,
to which each member was entitled, and as to the
right of serving men to wear swords or to carry
canes—the chiefs of either side principally engaged
in watching each other's legs, so as to guard against
a premature movement of their own, as being inconsistent with theif dignity. These and kindred
vanities may have suggested the collecting together
of the particulars relating to ceremonials, titles,
forms, decorations, and the polite attentions of
nation to nation, which Mr. Frederic Marshall presented to us in his hand-book to the vanities of nations. The book is very entertaining, and in sented to us in his hand-book to the vanities of na

sented to us in his hand-book to the vanifies of nations. The book is very entertaming, and in teaching might well be served up as a relish to the dry facts of history.

Although the origin of court etiquetie is traceable to Phillip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, it was in Spain that its fantastic growth was most luxuriant. A story is told of the wife of Charles II., who, catching her foot in the stirrup as she fell off her horse, remained in a helpless condition in the presence of forty-three attendants. Motionless stood the attendants, and holpless hung the Royal lady, because the equerry was out of the way whose duty it was to unhook the Queen's ankle on such occasions. A passer-by who ventured to release Her Majesty was rewarded with gold for his services, but condemned to calle for his indiscretion. In France, the King could not visit a sleke person in bed unless a second bed was prepared for its Majesty to occupy during the visit, since no subject could have been suffered to lie down while his covereign was in a less easy position. In this way Louis XIII, visited Richellen, and Le Grand Monarque condoied with Marshal Villars after a wound received at Majpiaquet. At Versailles, when Marie Leczinska was fretting because cards were interdicted on the occasion of court morning, she was relieved by a courtler's assurance that 'the game of piquet was deep montraing.'

In England at the present day we have a Heralds' College to actite who shall walk first in a procession,—an important point, considering that there are ninety ranks of men classed in order of precedence from the sovereign to a burgess. Pope Julius II. drew up a list of precedence among European sovereigns, twenty-six in number, of whose titles it is noteworthy that four only exist in their old form—the Emperor of Germany and the Kings of England, Spain, and Portugal. It is easy to understand that ceremonial would hold special tyranny in the strict circle of diplomacy. In 1601, the Spanish envoy, attacking the French Ambassador in the streets of Lonco

| The content of the

certain Duke of Holstein, who became Calsitude Regis—a name, as our author observes, more suited to a plant than a Prince. Passing over Monseigneur, Excellency, and Eminence, just noting that each son of the German Emperor was called "Most Noble Purple-born,"—a title derived from the purple chamber at Constantinople, in which it was necessary that all the children of the Eastern Emperors should first see the light, we close the curious scroll of titles with the mightlest of all, Ten-o, or Heaven-Highest, which the Sovereigns of Japan have borne without a break for nearly 2, 500 years, the Tycon, be it observed, being only a Viceroy, and Mikado a descriptive appellation exactly equivalent to Sublime Forte,—a term which has a noteworthy explanation. A certain califf placed a fragment of the famous black stone of Mecca into the gate of his palace at Bagdad, which gate or porte becoming an object of veneration, gave its name to the palace, and then to the Government. So, too, the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Spain, have been known as the Court of St. James, of the Tuileries, and of the Escurial.

If it be true, as Pope sang, that

"A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn," we may rightly think that a decoarted here is doubly heroic. At all events, there is no doubt that the honor conferred by the right of tying a bit of ribbon in one's button-hole, of adorning the breast with silver and iron, or of placing a few capital letters after one's surname, carries a certain power socially and morally. The origin of all such decorations is traced by Mr. Marshall to the rise of the monastic orders, for the history of which we must refer our readers to the book before us. Of the four knighthoods of Palestine—the Hospitallers of St. John, who sprang from Italian merchants; the Templars, originally French; the Fraternity of St. Lazarus; and the Teutonic Order, whose symbols were the well-known crosses, white, red, green, and black—but one now even fickers, the Hospitallers. Of the slaughter of an elephant by a Da

strangers.

In the category of Emblems our author places fags, shields of arms, badges, mottoes, crowns, national airs, and such valuglorions devices. The adoption of a public sign by States—as the owl of Athena and the winged horse of Corinth—was comadoption of a public sign by States—as the owl of Athena and the winged horse of Corinth—was common enough in very remote times; but though, of old, images were carried into battle, and banners were known to the Romans, the use of flags is not very old, having been introduced into Western Europe by Clovis. Wild animals for some time were a favorite design, which, after Dagobert's eagle, gave way to flowers, figures, crosses, flames, and saints. The oriflamme of Charlemagne was a bine banner with six red roses, probably so called from its flamed-shaped ends. Its successor, the oriflamme of St. Denis, was of red silk, and though used as the official standard of France down to Agineourt, seems to have been rather a devotional than a political banner. The golden favor-dr-fyps, which studded the first royal standard of France, have been variously interpreted. They have been called lance-heads by some, been by others; with others, by is only a corruption of Loys—the signature of the first twelve Louis. By the addition of a white cross, the blue flag in process of time became white; but not until the reign of Henry IV. did the white flag definitely become royal. Two hundred years afterwards—in 1789—the union of the royal white with the rebellious red and blue—the colors of the City of Paris—formed the trictor cockade; the first tricolor flag of red, white, and blue being unfurled a year later, and finally altered to its white with the rebellious red and blue—the colors of the City of Paris—formed the tricolor cockade; the first tricolor flag of red, white, and blue being unfurled a year later, and finally altered to its present combination of blue, white, and red. Our own Union-jack, with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, was constituted by a proclamation of James I., and received subsequently St. Patrick's cross for Ireland. The stripes of the American standard represented in 1777 the thirteen United States, the stars symbolizing the Union. The Dutch flag, orange, white, and blue, was the earliest of the tricolors; the idea of which has been imitated not only by France, but by Belgium, Italy, and some minor States. Of devices borne on shields of arms the double-headed eagle became the distinctive sign of the German Empire in Sigismund's time; it is now also Russian, differing in shape and color from the Odder symbol. Prässia got her eagle from the Tentonic Order of Knights, when Albert of Brandenburg, the last Grand Master, acquired the Duchy of Prussia. The English shield originally bore only one lion; the three which it afterwards displayed for a time became leopards, but resumed their old form in the fitteenth century. With reference to the shapes of armorial shields, the only point we need note here is that the lozenge is assigned by all nations to women as representing a distaff.

Cockades, mottoes, war-cries, and national airs have a certain literature of their own. The toff of

CONVICT LABOR.

The Workingmen Ask for the Abolition of the Present System.

Speeches by Ald. Lawler, John P. Scanlan, and Others.

appearance, and he managed to be out of call when wanted for a speech. The County Attorney had promised to be present with his "opinion" of the situation, but he was otherwise engaged, as contented himself with sending a letter assuring the meeting that one of the ctipulations in every contract to be let on the Court-House will be the no convict labor shall be employed.

The meeting was called to order about 8:30, and John McGilversy was nominated Chairman. Upon taking the chair he made a few remarks, which were kindly received, whereupon he introduced Ald. Lawier as the first speaker.

HE DEPRECATED STRIKES, and hoped to be recognized as the I friend of the laboring classes in the and hoped to be recognized as the leader as friend of the laboring classes in the Commo Council.

J. P. Scanian was the next speaker. He said labor and civilization were handmaids,—as the one was elevated, the other was promoted. The question of convict labor was but in its infancy,—it was an infancous system for robbing the poor of their bread and butter,—and it was pertinent and proper that the laboring men should be aroused upon the subject and throttie it. Convict labor, he said, was not a benefit to the public, but it enriched its free who were the friends of class logislation. The State-House, built with convict labor, had cost no less than it would have been built for by honest labor. He would not have the convicts live in dicenses, but rather than that they should interfers with honest artisans he would have them employed in digging a ship canal to open up the State to a larger and more extended commerce. It had been suggested that they might also be utilized in the manufacture of toys and other imported articles, which would in no wise conflict with the interests of home industry. It was not, however, what would be done with the convicts and their labor, but how to do it. The speaker suggested the polic as the remedy, and the election of representatives pledged to wipe out convict labor. This, however, could not be done at once, but a very important victory had already been gained in securing the sympathy

TREES AND SEED

Second Day's Proceedings Nurserymen's Nationa sociation.

Classification and Descrip Fruit and Plant Stoo

The Convention Winds Up with oursion to the South Par

MORNING SESSIO

tops and roots as good as first-class two y be classed as 2-year-old, whether of 1 or growth.

Different varieties of different habits of vigor, and health, vary so widely it is it to give a description of grades without a report for each variety, which your Commod the this time enter into.

The Committee on Exhibits, Class D, and glass labels, made a brief report. And accepted.

Mr. Hanford reported on Class B, figures, that the Chicago Floral Company a tolloction of begonias, Coladiums, a time of Alocaca arbora, Alsoohila. Pandanus utilis, and other rare plants, one of Class C, borticultural implements, was borted on, and the display favorably men stratistics:

Mr. Hubbard offered the following, in statistics:

Mr. Hubbard offered the following, in statistics:

Mr. Hubbard offered the following, in statistics:

Mr. Association, the President appear of our Association, the President appear in the each state; provinch information can be secured without pense to the Society, except for postage. The resolution was chosen as follows:

The place of next menting was taked at the third Wednesday in dute, 1877. A confinal resolutions was chosen as follows:

An unmaker of letters from nurserymon as the chief work of the present at the meeting was treat.

Mr. Hisbard moved that a Committee of appointed to communicate with Compressions of Seeds, cuttings, etc., the state of the cashibitation as follows:

Mr. Hisbard moved that a Committee of appointed to communicate with Compressions of Seeds, entitings, etc., the seeds, entitings, etc., the seeds and the chief of the Chicago the chosen were Measers, livray & Co., predicted, demand it as our right of the Ch. Bendered, a clone, plants, etc., the chosen were Measers, livray & Co., for the Engles of the Seeds of the Measers and from each young as some of the United States, in Convenies of the Chicago pense for full and correct report the members of the Chicago Nurserymon is to a constitution for their liberality of the continuation of the Chicago Nurserymon is to a constitu

AFTERNOON FESTIVE A TAIP TO THE SOUTH PARK.
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the mem Association met in the Club Room of Pacific Hotel, but no further business acted. At 2:30, guided by Mr. Hore; Benjamin P. Guyton, Commissioner C Bowen's Private Secretary, the member to the Van Buren street depot of the III trail Railroad, which had kindly furnishear to convey the Convention Park. There were present Philip Co Teas, G. E. Meissner, W. B. Caldwindow, J. J. Harrison, J. G. Heinel, I. R. C. Windson, S. G. Minckler, W. H. E. Ennis, A. Brysnt, Jr., J. O. Cottes, I. D. F. Holtman, E. Moody, J. W. Heim Jewett, A. C. Tuttle, A. Cardisa, J. H. B. Sahin, H. M. Crouse, S. M. Wayn Williams, Benjamin P. Guyton, J. I. O. P. Nichola, J. S. Rogers, D. Graw Hubbard, T. S. Hubbard, A. H. George P. Moody, G. E. Smith, E. W. G. Handford, W. W. Corbett, George M. Parsona, O. P. Rogers, Edgar Sand Whitney, H. W. S. Clerviand, J. T. Lew Weir, Jonathan Young Scammon.

or therefore,
That it be the sense of this meeting
labor should not be brought into comh nonest labor.
That the present system of contract
rahould be abolished.

people may be benefited by the same.

After several other short addresses, all of the same general character, the meeting adjourned.

with the new Court-House done in Chicago, so the people may be benefited by the same.

After several other short addresses, all of the same general character, the meeting adjourned.

M. Paul de Cassagnae as Duelist.

Correspondence Limiton Thiegraph.

Paris May 13.—All Paris has been engaged to-day in discussing an incident which arose out of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, when M. Rouvier claimed that a prosecution should be instituted by the Government, in consequence of an infamous charge which had been brought against him in the Pigaro of that day. M. Paul de Cassagnae took a leading part in the debate, and an altereation took place between him and M. Rouvier, in which several other members of the Left afterwards joined. Among the most prominent of the latter was M. Clemenceau; the pet candidate of the Radicals of Montmartre, whose conduct as Maire of that arrondissement at the time of the assassination of Gen. Clement Thomas and Lecomte has never been clearly explained. It is pretty well known that the most remarkable fact in M. Clemenceau; a career is the pertinacity with which he is, kept from time to time challenging the celebrated journalist and duelist, M. Paul de Cassagnae, to mortal cornbat. That gentleman, who, it is whispered, has recently undergone a religious conversion, has, however, always firmly refused to accept the defance of the, democratic Deputy, urging that he saw no reason for fighting further than the desire of M. Clemenceau. Hitherto little attention has been given to the matter by the public generally, as it was indisputable that a man like M. Paul de Cassagnae, who has fought no leas then fourteen duels, with every variety of arms, and some of them with the most experi swordsmen of France, could well afford to despise the provocation of a new aspirant to this peculiar kind of fame. Following the sitting of Thursday, however, M. Clemenceau for which he said: "You declared at the tribune that you would place yourself at the disposal of any one and the provocat

What a Shark Swallowed.

Mr. P. A. Hamilton, assistant keeper of Ship Shoal lighthouse, writes that on the 10th of May Capt. Williams and himself captared a sharf measuring 0 feet 8 inches from tip to tip he cutting it open, there was found in its stomach, mong other acticles, a watch, two metal buttons and a buckle, which had evidently come from 1 sair of pentalnous. The monetar had probably needs a meal of of some poor unfortune.

TREES AND SEEDS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Nurserymen's National Association.

constituation and Description of Fruit and Plant Stock.

The Convention Winds Up with an Ex-cursion to the South Park. MORNING SESSION.

BECOND DAY'S PROCERDINGS.
The Nurserymen's National Convention reassemMed at 9:80 yesterday morning. President Moody b the chair.

Dr. Ennis moved that the Railroad Committee consist of six members—two from the East, two from the Southwest, and two from the Northwest.

The Chair announced the following as the Comnitice: For the Northwest—Dr. Ennis and Mr. A.
Whitney; Southwest—Messrs. Meisrner, St.
tonis, Mo., and Mr. Hanford, Columbus, O.; for
he East—Messrs. R. B. Parsons and Joshu Maxpell, New York.
Mr. Menkler said they did not intend to make

destination, where they took carriages and were
driven through the boulevards, side roads, flower
beds, his houses, sic. Prof. Suboock, the botanical director, was introduced, and gave the gentioned some interesting facia chost is described.

and its organization, and how it had not with the
most remarkable success. It was but two years old,
and during that time they had received rover a, doo
different linds of seeds of plants from all parts of
the world, do to of which were now in the ground.
They proposed to grove every plant snown on the
sets of the globe, and he had never heard of a hoinnical garden which had required so many rare
species of plants in so short a time.

On the return of the party to the depot,
AN INTRODUCTU MESTINO
was held, Mr. Moody said that he could scarcely
express his thanks to the Commissioners of the
south Park for the opportunity they had given
them to see the great work now going on,—a work
which would live as a monument of art and beauty
for future generations, and which the present could
fully appreciate. Every one who had seen the
grandent and beauty of their work would think
more of Chicage and recognize that her
liberality would make her the greatest
and most marvelous city upon the Western Continent. He moved a vote of thanks to the Board of
South Park Commissioners for their kindness and
courteons attention, which was accorded with a
rousing "aye"

Mr. Bowen was called upon to respond. He said
its afforded him much pleasure to show what had
been done in so short a time. He only regretted
that Mr. Sidway was not able to be with them. It
was he who had done so much to make the parks a
success, and through his efforts many trees and
much of the shrubery had been planted in the
beautiful shapes and designs in which they had seen
them.

At this time a freight-train of great length stopped the proceedings.

much of the shrubbery had been planted in the beautiful shapes and designs in which they had seen them.

At this time a freight-train of great length stopped the proceedings. One of the gentlemen said "it was a long train."

Mr. Moody—Yes it is—it is a Chicago train. We never have anything like it in the East,—at least in our part of the country.

Mr. Bewen—O, it is only carrying provisions to the East. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bowen stated that they had a nursery of 120,000 trees; they had 22 miles planted upon 11 miles of boulevard, though they were novices in the business. They had brought the Convention ont in order to tearn something from them in regard to tree-planting, and, therefore, their motive inclined a little to selfshness.

COMMISSIONER CORNELL

COMMISSIONER CORNELL

then stated the difficulties they had encountered in carrying on this work, until it had finally become a pleasure to the Commissioners, because their labors had been approved of by the masses.

Mr. Millard, of the West Park Board, was called upon to speak, but he declined with thanks, because he thought he had no right to say much. except to wish success to the South Park Board in its work. Messrs. Parsons and Dr. Ennis also made brief, speeches, the latter saying that he was amased at the magnitude of our great parks. Chicago did everything on a large scale. When a bank started, it was with a copital of a million dollars. When she borrowed, she asked for no less than five or six millions. When she "busted," she went up for good. When a Chicago man defaulted, he went pfor good. When a Chicago man defaulted, he went pfor not not be stank \$300,000 or \$400,000. In fact, Chicago did, and the was any approach the rain moved off, and the man applicate.]

Mr. Moody told several funny stories, after which the care was boarded the train moved off, and the

in all European countries, ears France, a "reply-card" has been introduced, the original card being furnished with a Sap, which is torm off, and on which the answer is indited, the carrier waiting a reasonable while. Newfoundland has the emailed card, the by the inches, and wurtemberg the large est. Bit by the inches, and wurtemberg the large est. Bit by the inches, and wurtemberg the large est. Bit by the inches, and wurtemberg the large est. Bit by the inches, and wurtemberg the large est. Bit by the inches, and be appelled in the results the fact, was a heligian school master, who, in lines, has a large and proportions is England than the collectors formed an "open board" in the streets near the Royal Estender, which maissnes. Barier the collectors formed an "open board" in the streets near the Royal Estender, which maissnes. Barier was then the only means of doing business. A year later the mania took rough a America, where ever since it has flourished. In the fail of 1801 a faw street dealers, with their stocks natified on boards, hegen operations is New York near the old Post-Omee, and were so successful that by the winter of 1803 dealers were to be found round City. Hall Park and on Broadway and Wall street, while peddiers traversed the whole city. Gradually, instead of nailing their specimens on boards, the dealers took to pasting them in books; then came the crowning era of stores and massive safes.

There is no milder manis. For children, at least, there is unnished an admirable means of instruction, since each foreign stamp is a text to provoke description and discussion of the country that issued it. If the interest is once awakened there is no saying where the philatelist will stop. Local history records the case of one man who, having been adequately teased by his children, paid in 1873, not without much grumbling, 10 cents each for some stamps to fill out his own august collections, "but being inoculated with the disease, progressed from stage to stage till not long since he considered it a perso

The state of the s

AN OHIO DORGIA.

A fine Please Tributes Members of Pittle and Control of the Cont

AMUSEMENTS

ADELPHI TREATRE

rick. Note the Prices: Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Parque & cts.; Orchestra. 50 cts.; Grand Tier, 15 Only Matinec Saturday. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

HOOLEYS MINSTRELS! And positively Last Chance to hear the Gr PAT ROONEY, in Muldoon, the Solid Man; Dancing the Tra-la-la-loo; The Galway Girl, and Hildebrand McGuf-fin. An Immense Sill this week. Saturday, last Matinee.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY...... Le
WILL E. CHAPMAN..... MRS. JAS. A. OATES

Balatka and his orchestra will edify the with a grand Saturday afternoon concert in th Park, commencing at 3 o'clock and clos-

day-schools connected with the Lawn-nes will hold a grand pienic in Central

adies of Wabash avenue M. E. Church, cor-reteenth street, will hold their annual straw-stival this evening. A very pleasant time

or C. Henson and Charlotte Schmailion were ed insanc in the County Court yesierday. Pollak was appointed conservator for the under bond for \$40,000.

ioner Cleary says that he will at the ing of the County Board introduce a to lay the corner-stone of the new son the 4th of July. Thomas, who has had some reputation of real estate and other transactions, was yesput in jail on a co so at the instance of Ancerster, who demands \$250 of him.

emperature yesterday, as observed by Man-ptician, Taibune Building, was as follows: 67 deg.: 10 a. m., 70; 12 m., 72; 3 p. 8 p. m., 68. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29, 2; 28, 95.

sm Got was drowned in the river at the Grove street, at 7 o'clock last evening, by etting of a small boat. The body was resoon afterwards and taken to the home of nts, No. 84 Grove street.

y Clay Jarrett, the manager of Booth's b. New York, and the successful hero of differnia fast-train exploit, arrives at the at to-day, and will occupy a box at the i this evening to witness the extravaganza. is considerable of a rush and crush for the n of County Warden. Among the parties we donned their war colors are ex-Justice ex-Aid. Railerty, ex-hepresentative Hai--Aid. Cox, Joseph Wilde, and the editor of cago Democrat.

stair and festival for the benefit of St. Ann's th, corner Wentworth avenue and Fifty-irith, is attended with great success. A great re of the fair is the contest for a ladies good and chain between Mrs. M. Farreit, of layue, and Miss. it. Leary, or its Stuck-Yards. The de of both are considered of success.

The annual inauguration of the newly-elected figure of the Union Catnoric Library Association

HER RESTORATION TO REASON AND PROPERTY. Yesterday afternoon, in the County Court, Mrs. Abraham Liucolu filed a petition asking that the management and care of her estate, which was taken from her about a year ago by the same tribunal, be restored. Mr. Swett appeared for her, and her conservator. Robert T. Lincoln, interposed no objection, waiving the statutory demand of proper notice. Mrs. Lincoln's brother-in-law, Ninnan W. Edwards, of Springheid, also appeared in the interest of the petitioner. The whole hearing occupied a very few moments, more time being consumed in impaneiting the jury than in trying the cause.

nois, inviting the Board to attend a mass-meeting Thursday, June 15, at 7:30 p. m., at Twelfth Street Turner Hall, on the subject of convict labor, was accompanied. nole, inviting the Board to attend a massbor, was accepted. A communication from the merchants of the

the Illinois Humane Society, to enable them to provide for the prevention of cruelty to animals in said vards, was referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

Invitations from Isaac Graveson to visit Cincinnati; from George W. Cook, Agent of the Chicago Southern Railroad, to visit Bedford, Ind.; and from James McDermott & Co., to visit Cleveland, O., for the purpose of inspecting the stone quarries of the several parties, were accepted.

Applications from Henry Versems, J. M. Russell, and Alexander E. Young for the Wardenship of the Four-House and Insane Asylum, were referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

Ex. Warden Kimberly submitted his semi-annual report, of which the following is an abstract: Number of patients at the Asylum May 31, 321, against 386 in November last; number of interments, 91; deaths in Poor-House, 31 discharged, 310; remaining, 794; number of births, 12; total interments in the Cook County Cemetery, 160; amount received for board from paying patients at the Asylum, \$210.50; and incidental expenses, \$110.40; paid out for freight, etc. \$134.42; amount received for board from paying patients at the Asylum, \$210.50; and incidental expenses, \$119.95.

Sundry bills were referred to appropriate com-

iry bills were referred to appropriate com-

Sundry bills were referred to appropriate committees.

The Committee on Judiciary recommended the payment of \$237.50 to George Buckley for taking and transcribing testimony for the Grand Jury in May term. The bill was ordered paid.

The Committee on Public Chartiles, as to the County Agent's office, recommended the payment of the following bills: Baker Bros., soft coal for May, \$333.98; schwemfurth Bros., bread on orders of County Agent, \$200.00; People's Gaslight and Coke Company, gas for May, \$4: C. F. Periolat, groceries for May requisition, \$2,358.09; Charles blackler, burials on orders of Agent, \$20.40. Other bills followed, and were ordered paid.

Bills indorsed by the following Committees were ordered paid: Jail and Jail Accounts; Town and Town Accounts; Public Records; Printing and Stationery.

The Board, then adjourned to meat at 2 n. m. The Board then adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

LOCAL LETTERS.

COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL,
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Cutcago, June 15.—The Cook County school Curcago, June 15.—The Cook County school Principals seem to be considerably exercised about a communication in a recent issue of the Chicago Times criticisms the Cook County Normal School and its present management. At their meeting hast Saturday they denounced the communication refurred to as being replete with falsehoods and misrepresentations; expressed their regrets that any one would be base enough to wish the discontinuance of the institution, and placed themselves on record as sustaining and indorsing its Principal. on record as sustaining and indorsing its Principal,

Implies company No. 6, as it was made by him.

The Committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Alleys from the region of the committee on Street and Stre

THE CITY-HALL.

The bill of Messrs. Goudy, Chandler, and Skin-ner for legal services in the test case on city certifi-tates on April 20 has been presented. The amount alled for is \$720. The Finance Committee will meet at 9 o'clock

his morning to discuss finances, and the speedlest vay of paying the employes. The Comptrollership will also be touched upon. The Hon. Elliott Anthony yesterday obtained a blank bond, which he will have filled and filed at the proper time, when he will lay claim to the office of Corporation Counsel.

It has been estimated that Colvin's mistake in the application of his official functions will cost him about 10,000 votes when he again becomes a candidate for the office which he now assumes to hold.

Water-rents yesterday were \$7,977. As yester-day was the last day in which the water-assessment could be paid without the additional 10 per cent, the receipts in the department were larger than usual.

Col. James, the City Clerk's industrious mes-senger, does not recognize Mike Sailey as a city officer. At least he does not send him a copy of the Council proceedings, which every official is entitled to. entitied to.

City-Attorney R. S. Tuthill has received a flattering invitation to deliver the Fourth of July buncombe at Macomb, Ill. Mr. T. thinks that the
"shaggy-headed peacock of liberty" must flap his
wings for the populace of Macomb at some one
wines command.

Colvin's attorneys in the cooked up Jim Steele quo-warranio case, which was to have been taken to the Supreme Court, have decided not to bring the case before that body. The cause for the change of ac-tion on the part of the Colvinites is said to be that the fact of the calling of a special election was con-vincing that Mr. Hoyne did not intend to make the appeal.

appeal.

Marshal Benner has received an addition to the furniture of his office in the shape of a handsome black-wainut book-case, which will be used to contain the paraphlets, reports, and other books and records which have heretofore been scattered here and there. The case is a handsome one, and is a monument to the skill of M. J. Tobin, Lieutenant of Engine Company No. 8, as it was made by him. of Engine Company No. 8, as it was made by him. The Committee on Streets and Alicys for the North Division, in whose charge was the report of the Committee of experts on the status of the Fullierton avenue consult, did not meet yesterday. The members of the Council Committee are of the opinion that about \$5,000 will repair all damages, and that it will not be necessary to dailay the work to repair the roof in the lake-shore shaft of the conduit, nor is there anything to prevent the completion of the work by Dec. 1, the contract time. There will be no recommendation that the work be slopped on account of a scarcity of each.

co-operate with anybody to relieve the city from the pressing embarrassments."

Day before yesterday it was asked by the employee at the West Side pumping works that they might transfer their credit with the city to a broker who would advance the thoney upon it at a discount. This, it was stated, Mr. Hayes objected to. His objection is now clearly defined. He said he was anxious that the employes should be paid, but if one pay-roll was allowed to be transferred in that way it would cause great disastisfaction and trouble unless all were so transferred, and it would cause a great deal of appropriate to the officials. That all could be so transferred he thought unlikely, for there were about 100 rolls representing a great deal of money. Unless brokers, shavers, or capitalists could be found in sufficient numbers to take ail the rolls to allow one roll to'go was thought unadvisable.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

could be found in sufficient numbers to take an the rolls to allow one roll to go was thought unadvisable.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

Mayor Colvin, to explain the appointment of C. H. Mores to the position of Assistant Corporation Counsel, has written the following letter:

Mayon's orpice, June 15, 1876.—To the Public: The Chicago Taiguns of this morning asserts that I have removed Mr. Francis Adams from the Law Department. The statement is untrue. Mr. Adams resigned in writing the position of assistant to the Corporation Counsel on the 8th day of May last, and the resignation was then accepted. Mr. Adams was afterward, as I am informed, returned by consent of the Comptroller, and the request of City Atty. Tuthill, to assist in the duties of the Law Department. Mr. Adams is now so employed, and his employment has not been interfered with by me in any manner.

The appointment of Mr. Morse as assistant is proper and necessary, and has been made by the lawful authority and does not require the consent of the City Council or the City Attorney. The appointment of Mr. Morse does not, nor was it intended to interfere with the employment of Mr. Adams in any respect whatever. Mr. Adams has not been since the day of his resignation employed otherwise than as special counsel with the consent of the Mayor, and such is his present position. The Comptrollesis, by the charter, made the head of the Law Department, and has the lawful authority to appoint each and every assistant and clerk in the Law Department. That officer has, however, permitted the Corporation Counsel and City Attorney to appoint each and every assistant and clerk in the Law Department. That officer has, however, permitted the Corporation Counsel and City Attorney to appoint each and revery day afternoon that heir respective assistants and clerk in the Law Department. That officer has, however, permitted the corporation counsel in the sense time ago, sent in a letter of resignation to Mayor Colvin, but he had not received any notification that it was with the u ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

could not keep still. Mamma went up street, and Aunt Jane went down. Somewhere they supposed there was a broken carriage; somewhere there was a crushed and bleeding baby. Where, oh where? But no; that dear, good, high-minded Whis had turned around long ago, and was going home. He knew better than to hurt one silly hair of Flaxie Frizzle's head. Mrs. Allen had hardly got as far as the Post-Office, when he dashed by her; and Flaxie dropped the reins, calling out. "O mamma! mamma!"

By the time Mrs. Allen had rushed home, Whiz was in the carriage yard as quiet as a lamb. Dora ran for Aunt Jane; the stable-boy ran for papa; and one of the neighbors fred a gun. But mamma caught Flaxie to her heart, and as soon as she could speak for crying, asked the sweet little naughty, try-patience darling what made her run away.

"Oh, I fided away! Didn't yun!" said baby, with a sweet smille, for seh had forgotten all about the snipping.

"But we don't allow you to climb into the carriage. It was nauchty, naughty!"

"Well. I had to, "said Flaxie, coolly, as if that

"But we one show a region of the region of the region." Well, I had to, "said Flaxie, coolly, as if that settled it. "Because I was playin' I was your naughty little goorl; and that's because!"

ENGLISH HUMOR.

ENGLISH HUMOR.

"Every Man His Own Poet."

Moncare Conway's London Letter to Cincinnutt Commercial.

My readers will, perhaps, relish some bits of English humor which I have just got hold of, in a little anonymous tractate bearing the attractive title, "Every Man His Own Poet; or, The Inspired Singer's Recipe Book. Proceeding from the general principles that in this age of progress the mystery of yesterday is the commonplace of to-day, and that the object of poetry being to give pleasure, nobody's verses can please a man so much as his own, the writer says that the main art of the modern poet is like that of the cook,—to prepare a delicate repast out of the poorest materials. Alike the cook and the poet deal with animals, vegetables, and spirits. The earlier masters used to mix these, but the moderns employ the materials separately.

"Taus Mr. Sw-nb-rne uses very little else than animal matter in the composition of his dishes, whist the late Mr. Wordsworth, on the contrary, confined himself almost exclusively to the confection of primrose pudding and flint soup, flavored with the lesser celandine, and only now and then a beggar-boy boiled down in it to give it a color."

After further business-like remarks of this kind,

flavored with the lesser celandine, and only now and then a beggar-boy boiled down in it to give it a color."

After further business-like remarks of this kind, the writer comes to his first recipe, which is for making "an ordinary love poem":

"Take two large and tender human hearts, which match one another perfectly. Arrange those close together, but preserve them from actual contact by placing between them some cruei barrier. Wound them both in several places, and insert through the openings thus made a fine stuffing of wild yearnings, hopeless tenderness, and a general admiration for stars. Then completely cover up one heart with a sufficient quantity of chill churchyard mold, which may be garnished according to taste with dark waving weeks or tender voiles, and promptly break it over the other heart."

In vural places, owning small weekly papers, the recipe for a "pathetic marine poem" will perhape prove interesting, since it is easy, pleasing, and not unwholesome:

"Take one midnight storm, and one fisherman's family, which, if the poem is to be a real success, should be as large and as hungry as possible, and must contain at least one innocent infant. Place this last in a cradle, with the mother singing over it, being careful that the babe be dreaming of an gels, of else amiling sweetly. Note the fasher well up in the storm until he disappears. Then gets ready immediately a quantity of cruel, crawling foam, to which is during the take place in an hory or two, in the duli red morning. This done, a charming saline effervescence will-take place among the rest of the family. Pile up the *gony to suit the painte, and the poem will be ready for perusal."

among the reat of the family. File up the Agony to sait the palate, and the power will be ready for perusal."

The writer professes to be in possession of the original directions from which the Laureate composed the Arthurian Idyls, and gives us as a great literary curiosity the method of making an epic like Mr. T. nn. a. n. We are told here to first catch a hero, or rather—as only Carlyle can achieve that—to catch the nearest approach to a hero available, namely, a prig. But it must not be the scientific, or the Anglican, or the Ultramontane prig, nor yet the Evangelical prig, who converts the headen and drinks port wine. The only one entirely suitable is the blameless variety:

"Take, then, one blameless prig. Set him upright in the middle of a round table, and place beside him a beautiful wife, who cannot abide prigs. Add to these one married goodly man; and tie the three together in a bundle with a link or two of Destiny. Proceed, next, to surround this group with a large number of men and women of the rineteenth century, in fancy ball costume, flavored with a great many very possible vices, and a few impossible virtues. Stir these briskly about for two volumes, to the great annoyance of the blameless prig, who is, however, to be kept carefully below swearing-point for the whole time. If he once boils over into any natural action or exclamation, he is forthwith worthless, and you must get another. Next break the wife's reputation into small pieces, and dust them well over the blameless prig. Then take a few vials of tribulation and wrath, and empty these generally over the whole ingredients of your poem; and, taking the sword of the heather, out into small pieces the greater part of your minor characters. Then wound alightly the heathen, out into small pieces the greater part of your minor characters. Then wound alightly the heathen, out into small pieces the greater part of your minor characters. Then wound alightly the heathen, out into small pieces and dust them well of your poem; and, taking the eword o

Byron:

"Take a couple of fine deadly sins, and let them hang before your eyes until they become racy. Then take them down, dissect them, and stew them for some tiase in a solution of weak remorse, after which they are to be deviled with mock despair."
This, however, is the only instance in which the writer deals with any but living models. The following is his recipe for "a poen like Mr. M-th-w A-n-iu":

in the field where he was at work, and attempted to kill it with a fence-stake. As he raised the stake the snake darted at him, and coiled itself around his legs. He reached in his pocket for his knife; it was not there, and no stick or stone within his reach, while the snake was coiled so tightly around his legs that he could not walk. He threw himself upon the ground, and rolled over and over until he reached some stones, when he smashed its head with one blow. It was a black snake, and measured 6 feet 8 inches in length.

HOW ENGLAND IS GOVERNED.

---Payment of Burgesses and Forfeiture o Wages---How Parliament Lives and Dies--Knights and Burgesses Who Are Neither--How the Masses Are Stultified in Repre

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The British representative system, as, with delicate irony, it is usually termed, presents features that are in striking contrast to the representative system of the United States; and its various complications are altogether beyond the capacity of even such astute politicians as Thurlow Weed to grasp and appreciate in their full significance.

various complications are altogether beyond the capacity of even such astute politicians as Thurlow Weed to grasp and appreciate in their full significance.

Parliament, it is known, was a continuation, or, more correctly, a revival, of the old Saxon Wittenagemote, iorced on the Crown by the firm resistence of the Barons to the one-man power which, in modern English politics, is called Caesarism. From its primary organization, and for several reigns succeeding the rule of Edward III., it consisted of two Houses meeting together, but voting separately; the Peers (or Upper Chamber) holding an inalienable right to a share in the Government in virtue of their lordship of the soil and the accompanying patents of nobility; the Commons (or Lower House) representing the boroughs of which they were burgeases, or the counties of which they were burgeases, or the counties of which they are still, in form, though not in reality, Knights.

The early Parliaments were drawn, as to the Commons, from such places as the discretion of the reigning King dictated, reference being had generally to the actual or possible growth of population or the development of important interests, and, not infrequently, to the drafts of men and of ships and munitions they could produce on occasion calling for them for service in the military and naval operations of the Kingdom. Hence the cities and boroughs returning members would vary considerably, as any one may learn who takes pains to consult Rymer's Padera, or the Pipe Rolls of the Court of Rechesquer, preserved in the Record Office in MS, and, in great part, printed under direction of the Master of the Rolls.

Parliament assembled for centuries without having a definite home, being convened semetimes in one building, sometimes in another, now in London or at Westminster indifferently, and in some cathedral city. The last occasion, however, of sittings being held away from the metropolis was that of the Grow in an analytic search parliaments as at on Sunday to debate, with frante heat, the ho

1508-'9.

Other causes than the Royal caprice would in some instances operate to disfranchise boroughs aforetime represented. The origin of the requirement that members of the House of Commons wishing, for any reason, to absent themselves from Farliament, must first obtain leave of the Speaker so to do, is to be found in the old practice, distinctly referred to in the Act of Sixth Henry VIII., Chap. xvi., of the payment of Burgesses, which I found in an old edition of "The Statutes of the Realm" in 1871. This act recites:

of Burgesses, which I found in an old edition of "The Statutes of the Realm" in 1871. This act recites:

For so moche as comenly in the end of every Parliament dyvers and very grete and weyghty matters, as wele touchying the pleasure, wele liveal, and sucrite of our soveraigne lord the kyng as the common wele of this his realme, and subjetts are to be treatyd, comynyd [communed] of, and by auctorite of Parliament to be concluded, so yt ys that dyvers knyghtis of shires, citizons for citics, burgyses for boroughes, and barons of the synk [cinque] ports long tyme before the end of the said Parliament of their own auctoritees depart and goeth home into their countrees, whereby the said Parliament of their own auctoritees depart and goeth home into their countrees, whereby the said erect and weyghty matters ar many tymes gretly delayed; in consideratyon whereof be ytt enectyd by the king our soveraigne lord, the lords spirituall and temporall, and the comons in this present Parliament assembled, and by anctoryte of the same, that from henceforth none of the said knyghtis, citizens, burgyssess, and barons, nor any of them that hereafter shal be electyd to come or be in any Parliament do not [sic] depart from the same Parliament, nor absent hym self [sic] from the same yill the same Parliament be fully fynysshed, endyd, or prograd [prorogued], except he or they so departying have lycens [license] of the Speaker and comyns in the booke of the clerke of the Parliament appoynted or to be appoynted for the comon hoose, upon plyne to every one of them so departyng or absentyng them self [sic] in an other manner to loose [lose] all thos [those] somes of money whiche he or they shud or ought to have hadd for his or their wages, and that all the counties, citizes, and buroughes whereof any such pson [person] shalbe so electyd, and the inhabitants of the same shalbe clerely dyschargyd of all the seyd wages agenst the seid pson and parsons and their executours for evermore.

And the second to the property of the property

with 894 shillelaghs, dispute in Parliament has strength of manufacturing Birmingham's 55, 235 hard-headed electors. Other great towns, like Barrow-in-Furness, are unrepresented.

But why multiply references to anomalie which one of the Hebrew prophets would have said are "as the stars of heaven for multitude"! The trumpery constituencies that we the hotbeds of bribery and all that is villainous are kept alive in the interest of the great governing families, who there train the scions of their lineage to a disguised pauperism at the cost of the country by getting them elected, and then saddling them as sinceurists upon the people. Reform hitherto has been a fare; not less so in the scheme of that wonderful exemplar of Thurlow Weed, Earl Russell (who bears 'the appropriate designation amongst English politicians of "Finality John." from his declaration that, with his tinkering, the limits of the Constitution were irrevocably fixed, and the tides of popular agitation must best against them in vain), than in the policy of the Asian Mystery who now dominates as Premire the Tory party and the policy of the British Empire. But when heads are counted in the House of Commons upon questions of royal downess and annutities for German pauper prince lets, let it be borne in memory that Jacob Bright, or Sir Charles Dilke, or Henry Fawest, or Peter Taylor represent by their adverse votes the opinions and feeling of masses of intelligent people, who, if population were, as it is in America, a factor of representation, would put an end for all time to those "resumptions of the Crown" which are a scandal to Englishmen, whether so-called Liberals or the docle lamb of the Croy hiefs to be interested in maintaining them. DEATHS. BARRY—At Elkhorn, Wis., on Wednesday, June 15, Mrs. Adelia Barry, wife of the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. O. Barry, of Wisconsin. Funeral services will take place at Racine, Wia., on Friday, June 16, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

family are invited to be present.

ROSING—In Hyde Park. June 15, at 1 o'clock
a. m., Alexander, youngest son of A. C. A. and
Hannah Rosing, aged, 4 years.

McCLOUD—June 15, Edgar E. McCloud, aged
25 years and 3 mouths.
Funeral by carriages to Rosehill from 304 West
Adams street, at 2 p. m., the 10th. Adams street, at 2 p. m., the 10th.

SMITH—Thursday, June 15, at his residence No.
251 North Clark street, J. H. Smith, aged 70 years.
The funeral takes place Friday at 2 o clock p. m.
Friends of the family are invited.

WHITE—On the 15th inst., Clarence M., infaul son of Moore C. (deceased) and Mary L. White.
Funeral at residence No. 686 Warren avenus, to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 o clock p. m.

CORBIN—In Newport, N. H., June 14, very avidenly, Hon. Austin Corbin, aged 34 year 1 months and 16 days.

FIRLID—At Conway, Mass., June 18, Mr. Jahn FIRLD—At Conway, Mass., June 13, Mr. John Pield, father of Marshall and Henry Field and Mrs. H. Dibble, of this city.

MARRIAGES.

June 10.

PHELIPS—WALKLRY—In Chicago, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, rector of All Salists' Episcopal Church, June 14, Mr. Will J Phelips, of Ashtaba. A. C., and Miss Minute L. Walkley, of this city.

There will be a regular meeting of the Grend Council of the Cook Coonty Central Republicas Club this evening (Friday), at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at Republican Headquarters corner of Lake and Clark streets. WILLIAM ALDRICH. The Finance Committee meets at 6:30 p. m. the

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANA The Seventh Ward Republican Club will meet at Weber's Hall, southeast corner of Haisted and West Fourteenth streets, Priday evening, June 10, 1870.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SALE.

Assorted Glassware, White Granite Ware, In Packages and Open Lots, BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Regular-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, THURSDAY MORNING, June 22, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auc-don Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

ANOTHER

Wm. A. BUTTERS & CO., MONDAY AND TUESDAY, June 19 and 20, commencing at 10 o'clock each morning, with a large and general earlety of MERCHANDISE.

WATCHES, Fine Gold Chains, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER

13 crates W. G. CROCKERY, in open lots Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The Entire Furniture from a Pirst-Class Dwelling. Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bureaus, Bed-steads, Whatnota, Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges, Hall Trees, Chairs, Tables, Rockers, Extension Tables, Mattreases, Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, Also, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Book Cases, Spring Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, and Ice Chests.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE, Household Goods, Etc. At our Regular Weekly Auction Sale,

FRIDAY, June 16, at 9:30 a. m., Immense display new and second-hand Furniture,
Parlor Suita, Chamber Sets. A full line Carpeta,
Mattresses. Office and Library Deska, General
Housekeeping Goods.
Also, balance of a Desker's Stock good Medium
Furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, etc., etc.
ELISON, POMENOY, & CO.

Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

TO-MORROW, at 10 a. m., at our large double stores, a large and complete line of new and second-hand

FURNITURE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Saturday Morning, June 17, 10 sharp, at 95
South Halsted-st. Restaurant Fixtures complete
for a first-class Restaurant, Chairs, Tables, Cobsters, Shelving, Mirrors, Crockery, Range, Heating
Table, Castors, Knives and Forks, and a large list
of other articles that can be seen on premises, and
shown by the custodian in possession of same.

M. GREENBAUM, Mortgages.

MORTGAGE SALE,
to take place on Saturday, June 17, at 1 o'clock a
m., at the corner of Fullerton-av. and Elaton-road,
one frame cottage, kin-shed, barn, and tool-shed.
Also a lot of tools and implements for brick-making, one large team of horses, harness, and wagos.
LEWIS BURTELS,
Constable and Auctioneer.

CONFECTIONERY.

CELEBRATED throughout the Union-expressed to all parts. 1 B and upward at 25, 40, 60c per B. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

S. J. CONKLIN

The Statement on W. Obtained Immu

Matt Carpenter, Boss Key Dan Munn "Given Awa

But They Are Now at C Nominating Blaine Carpenter Accuses K

Stealing \$8,000 Brought on by a Woma Washington City.

Woman-Plot in Whic. of Course Took a Ha

A Nice Showing-Up o. Machine Politician

S. J. Conklin, ex-Revenue Agent. submitted under oath to Judge Ca oc the written statement which Canada, and upon which, after th he obtained written pledges of in.
the prosecuting officers in Milwar
statement was submitted by the Con the Postmaster-General, as that is the whom E. W. Keyes is responsible duct in office. The Commerc tained an exact copy of Conkil

which is HERRWITH PUBLISHED IN MRRWITH PUBLISHED IN WINDSON, Dec. 24. 1875.—Messee. As the past month by personal friet drovernment officials to make a from knowledge as to frands and irrepeated with the collection of internate enumeriton of politics and political consist therewith. I have, after mature from but not without come misglyings upon the subject concluded to do an earn within the reasonable limits of tion of this kind, which is writtengedssarily so.

tion of this kind, which is writtenecessarily so. Farmit me, however, to preface that the learness guarantee that what I cannot not a feet and a series of an exist of the learness of

All that I know as to revenue mate sin. Cincinnatior New Orleans, directly, I am ready to state on onth. The one-half of this as to New Orleans that have not time now to write read; and I will only give as my opitested should return that I am of vastly portance to the New Orleans prosecution any other.

I am quite sure that the king bee of there, Sannel Hammond, cannot without my assistance, and with it could be the man of the such offences by a New Orleans jury.

After so mach of an introduction 1.

After so tauch of an introduction 1 to make some brief statements as to and matters to which my attention has ially called in one way and another.

On the 27th day of April. 1895, at Munn received \$1,000 raised by the whim. Herman Nunemacher and pose, made the collections from the had some talk with Wirth about it and he seemed to know all about it and he seemed to know all about it and he seemed to know all about it positively to his (Munn) receiving know it of my own knowledge, quired that a monthly payment should be all the moduli of a high the amount of a seemed to the amount of the am know it of my own knowledge, quired that a monthly payment should him thereafter; but the amount of a payment was not settled, but was to be You will remember that in August, Menomonous distillers was detained by and stewart. I arrived at Milwaukee the of August 27; heard that some witnesses Menomonee case were to be at Markha office at 4 p. m. that day; went with I Markham's office and took (myself) the of those parties. Hubbell was present, at Markham was most of the time. Next de Munn came. I read him the statement at the matter over to him to attend and dee He went down to the distillers, and retabout two hours, and said there was not cause for a selzure, and restricted to the could report the Menomonee case thee) should report the Menomonee case they be and the statement, and he replied by letter that the

think, and to a certain extent I may so, they had, good reason to believe that by Carpenter to the Senste they would secure ACTIVE ASSITANCE OF MATT, AND is and myself, and others, in any storm to occur, or on occasions when their interest on the service rendered by Matt and Keys Rindskopf when prosecuted at Madison greason to believe as they did. (I shall is soon to refer again to this Rindskopf case man and Wirth claimed to have raised more paid to me, and used it with certain me the Legislature. They claimed that they are to ne, and I reported it to Keyes and C The latter was fully posted by me in all I for that any one else did which came to nedge, of sufficient importance to bear rep. I paid Keyes \$20 on three several occasing the summer of 1874 to reimburse his ling the capenness of Judge Frisby to Wall help Keyes get Burpee out. Keyes said help Keys get Burpee out. Keyes said help Keys get Burpee, and telegrap by to get certain statements and come of would pay expenses, and that he paid Frisby to the correct of the statement of the willing to pool in for political purposes that was a good name for it we would purpose and the statement of the would not that the paid Frisby to the paid frish the paid Frish to the proposes. He understood me plimented my "tact," and approved of a selzed upon that the Reason at his office ing during the winter or spring before, wing with me about taking the office, he that "if you get that appointment, we seem smoney out of it," and though he he ferred to it again to that date, I had not it.

ferred to it again to that date, I had not it.

APPEN THE DEPEAT OF GAMPENT!

when Haves want on to Washington, I boo or 70°C (I think the latter) towards ha expenses. Fairlit is him at the Great Chicago. This is all the money I persons of his having. Emil Riewert sent him a champagne, which was used up in a joilt his office over his last election to the Chair of the Saiste Central Committee. Mais Civid me he unid Reyes 80,500 to be used to vass, and that he believed Reyes reset to "poblided" 88,000, which was sent by Washington, in care of a woman, to Keys in the Schatorial canvass. But Keyes a hat a woman wrote him from Janesville had, arrived there on her way from Writin 38,000, etc., etc., but hearing that lefeated she should return and saked hi ward any letters for her in his office to Janet that was all he knew about her or the DURING THE SENATORIAL FIGH.

I made arrangements with Nunnemascher for about \$4,000 with which to buy I took in the Sentinet. Once of Thomson had said to us if we would do that the break the desclinet and sere Market and the desclinet.

with 804 shillelaghs, dispute in Parliament the strength of manufacturing Birmingham's 55,783 hard-headed electors. Other great towns, like Berrow-in-Furness, are unrepresented.

But why multiply references to anomalies which one of the Hebrew prophets would have said are "as the stars of heaven for multitude"! The trumpery constituencies that are the hotbeds of bribery and all that is villalmous are kept alive in the interest of the great governing families, who there train the scions of their lineage to a disguised pauperism at the cost of the country by getting them elected, and then saddling them as sincurists pon the people. Reform hitherto has been a farce; not less so in the scheme of that wonderful exemplar of Thurlow Weed, Earl Russell (who bears the appropriate designation amongst English politicians of "Finsity John," from his declaration that, with his tinkering, the limits of the Constitution were irrevocably fixed, and the tides of popular agitation must beat against them in valu), than in the policy of the Asian Mystery who now dominates as Premier the Tory party and the policy of the British Empire. But when heads are counted in the House of Commons upon questions of royal dowries and annutios for German pauper princelets, let it be borne in memory that Jacob Bright, or Sir Charles Dilke, or Henry Fawcett, or Peter Taylor represent by their adverse votes the opinions and feeling of masses of intelligent people, who, if population were, as it is in America, a factor of representation, would put an end for all time to those "resumptions of the crown", which are a scandal to Englishmen, whether so-called Liberals or the docide lambs of the Tory chiefs to be interested in maintaining them.

BARRY—At Elkhorn, Wis., on Wednesday, June 15, Mrs. Adelta Barry, wife of the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. O. Barry, of Wisconsin.
Funeral services will take place at Racine, Wis., on Friday, June 16, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

ROSING—In Hyde Park, June 15, at 1 o'clock a. m., Alexander, youngest son of A. C. A. and Hannah Rosing, aged, 4 years.

McCloUD—June 15, Edgar E. McCloud, aged 25 years and 3 months.
Funeral by carriages to Rosehill from 304 West Adams street, at 2 p. m., the 16th.

SMITH—Thursday, June 15, at his residence No. 251 North Clark street, J. H. Smith, aged 70 years.
The funeral takes place Friday at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

WHITE—On the 15th inst., Clarence M., infant will TE—On the 15th inst., Clarence M., infant son of Moore C. (deceased) and Mary L. White. Funeral at residence No. 686 Warren avenue, to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 o clock p. m. CORBIN—In Newport, N. H., June 14, very syddenly, Hon. Austin Corbin, aged 84 years a flooths and 16 days.

months and 10 days. FIELD—At Conway, Mass., June 13, Mr. John Field, father of Marshall and Henry Field and Mrs. H. Dibble, of this city. MARRIAGES.

FREES-BLATHERWICK-At the Ada Street M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. M. Caidwell, J. II. Frees and Jennie Blatherwick, Thursday evening. PHELPS—WALKLEY—In Chicago, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, rector of All Saints' Episcopal church, June 14, Mr. Will J. Phelps, of Ashtabu-a, O., and Miss Minuic L. Walkley, of this city.

COUNTY CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB. There will be a regular meeting of the Grand ouncil of the Cook County Central Republicau lub this evening (Friday), at 7:30 o'clock p. m., Republican Headquarters corner of Lake and ark streets. The Finance Committee meets at 6:30 p. m. the

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS. The Seventh Ward Republican Club will meet at Veber's Hail, southeast corner of Halsted and West Fourteenth streets, Friday evening, June 16, 870. J. B. MEARS, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SALE.

Assorted Glassware, White Granite Ware,

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, tegular-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Straw goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, THURSDAY GORNING, June 22, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auc-ion Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE

By Abe Lipman, the Popular Pawnbroker, at the Wm. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av., MONDAY AND TUESDAY, June 19 and 20, mmencing at 10 o'clock each morning, with s MERCHANDISE. FINE GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES, DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Fine Gold Chains, Opera Glasses, &c., &c. By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, June 17, at 9 o'clock, 13 crates W. G. CROCKERY, in open lots Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware AT 10 O'CLOCK, BIG SALE OF

The Entire Furniture from a First-Class Dwelling. Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Burcaus, Bed-steads, Whatnots, Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges, Hall Trees, Chairs, Tables, Rockers, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, Also, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Book Cases, Spring Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, and Ice Chests.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FURNITURE, Household Goods, Etc.

FRIDAY, June 16, at 9:30 a. m., Immense display new and second-hand Furniture, Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets. A full line Carpets, Mattresses, Office and Library Dosks, General Housekeeping Goods.

Also, balance of a Dealer's Stock good Medium Furniture, Billiard Table, Plano, etc., etc.

ELISON, POMEROY, & CO.

TO-MORROW, at 10 a. m., at our large double stores, a large and complete line of new and sec ond-hand

Lounges, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Empire Bed-steads, Office Desks, and What Nots in endless va-riety. WALL PAPER-1,000 rolls of beautiful and new styles of Wall Paper; 500 rolls of Border; 100 Paper-Cutting Machines, all of which must be sold to settle up a bankrupt concern.

Saturday Morning, June 17, 10 sharp, at 95 outh Haisted st., Restaurant Fixtures complete or a first-class Restaurant, Chairs, Tables, Columes, Shelving, Mirrors, Crockery, Range, Heating able, Castors, Knives and Forks, and a large list fother articles that can be seen on premises, and hown by the custodian in possession of same.

M. GREENBAUM, Mortgagee.

to take place on Saturday, June 17, at 1 o'clock p.m., at the corner of Fullerton-av. and Elston-road, one frame cottage, kiln-shed, barn, and tool-shed. Also a lot of tools and implements for brick-making, one large team of horses, harness, and wagon.

LEWIS BURTELS,

Constable and Auctioneer.

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and upward at 25, 40, 60c per B. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. PROFESSIONAL. AND FISTULA positively cured we could pain or the use of knife, ligatore, or caustic. A SURB CURE OR NO PAY. Consultations free. Dr. J. B. C. PHILLIPS. 187 A 180 Medisons 4t. Chicago. S. J. CONKLIN.

The Statement on Which He Obtained Immunity.

Watt Carpenter, Boss Keyes, and Dan Munn "Given Away." But They Are Now at Cincinnati

Nominating Blaine. Carpenter Accuses Keyes of Stealing \$8,000.

Brought on by a Woman from Washington City.

A Woman-Plot in Which Murphey of Course Took a Hand.

A Nice Showing-Up of a Gang of Machine Politicians.

8. J. Conklin, ex-Revenue Agent, on Friday submitted under oath to Judge Cate's Commit-tee the written statement which he prepared in Canada, and upon which, after they had seen it, Canada, and upon which, after they had seen it, he obtained written pledges of immunity from the prosecuting officers in Milwaukee. The statement was submitted by the Committee to the Postmaster-General, as that is the official to whom E. W. Keyes is responsible for misconduct in office. The Commercial Times has obtained an exact copy of Conklin's testimony, which is
HEREWITH PUBLISHED IN FULL.

WINDSON, Dec. 24, 1875.—Messrs. McKenney and Disco. Having been repeatedly advised during the past month by personal friends and also by deverment officials to make a full statement of my knowledge as to frauds and irregularities connected with the collection of internal revenue, and the connection of politics and politicians in Wisconsin therewith. I have, after nature consideration, but not without some misgivings and doubts upon the subject, concluded to do so as well as I can within the reasonable limits of a communication of this kind, which is written in haste and specessarily so.

tion of this kind, which is written in haste and necessarily so.

Permit me, however, to preface all by saying that I cannot guarantee that what I know and can point out by corroborating testimenty will convict any one. I have been an exile some time—long smoagh to reflect scriously and survey candidly the whole past, and arrive at that condition when a man truly feels that he would be glad to tell all he haw, thereby taking upon his own shoulders all that he ought to bear, and ridding himself thereby of what he ought not to bear; and giving himself and his friends, if he has any, a legitimate opportantly to open their mouths in his defense. But to do this I will not place myself where I would be even tempted to exaggerate the truth or keep anything back.

do thus a very comparate the truth or keep anything back.

All that I know as to revenue matters in Wisconsin, Cincinnati or New Orleans, directly or indirectly, I am ready to state on oath, unreservedly. The one-half of this as to New Orleans and Cincinnati I have not time now to write nor you to read; and I will only give as my opinion to be tested should I return that I am of vastly more importance to the New Orleans prosecutions than to

kee) should report the Menomone case to the Department, and he replied by letter that it was not necessary. Now I inclose a copy of the statement of one of those witnesses (which was corroborated by the other two), and when you have read it you may decide whether or not a seizure should have been made and an investigation had, and what a jury would think after hearing it read and substantiated.

OTHER PAYMENTS OF MONEY.

I know that in January, 1875, E. W. Reves re-Throw that in January, 1875, E. W. Keyes received about \$1,400, which was raised by Herman Numemacher and Leopold Wirth. It was paid by them to me, and by me to him, to be used in paying the expenses of the Senatorial election then pending before the Legislature. I collected this money with Keyes' knowledge and approval. He desired me to do it. I think Wirth saw me deliver a package of this money to Keyes. Either he or Numemacher did. I sim quite sure it was Wirth. J. T. Moak, of Watertown, knew I raised some money for the Committee at that time; think he knew where it came from; perhaps not. The distillers were very willing then, and had been, to pay money to secure Matt's election, and I suppose they paid a large amount in the aggregate, first and last, to that end. They did so, I think, because they believed and had been led to believe, and I think, and to a certain extent I may say I know, they had good reason to believe that by electing Carpenter to the Senate they would secure the

think, and to a certain extent I may say I know, they had good reason to believe that by electing Carpenter to the Senate they would secure the ACTIVE ASSITANCE OF MATT, AND KEYES, and myself, and others, in any storm that might occur, or on occasions when their interests could be materially advanced. The oourse pursued and the service rendered by Matt and Keyes to Sam Rindskopf when prosecuted at Madison gave them reason to believe as they did. (I shall have occasion to refer again to this Rindskopf case.). Herman and Wirth claimed to have raised more than they paid to me, and used it with certain members of the Legislature. They claimed that they fixed one and had a sure thing on another. They so reported to me, and I reported it to Keyes and Carpenter. The latter was fully posted by me in all I had done, at that any one else did which came to my knowledge, of sufficient importance to bear repetition.

Tend Keyes 50 on three several occasions during the summer of 1874 to reimburse him for paying the expenses of Judge Frisby to Washington to help Keyes get Burpee out. Keyes said he was THIRK AND UP A STUMP, and could not budge Burpee, and telegraphed Frisby to Get certain statements and come on, and he would pay expenses, and that he paid Frisby Si50. Frisby corroborated the statement. Keyes said if the money was coming out of me he did not want it. I told him it would not; that the boys were willing to pool in for political purposes, and as that was a good name for it we would call it political purposes. He understood me and complimented my "tact," and approved of the result. I seized upon this, the first oppertunity I had had to test E. W. a little, became at his office one evening during the winter or spring before, when talking with me about taking the office, he remarked that "if you get that appointment, we can make some money out of it," and though he had not referred to it again to that date, I had not forgotten it.

for me to manage the balance of the case. The woman required money from time to time, which I paid her. Matt paid her some; Herman Nunnemacher also paid her some. This was a scandalous matter, that I was, and am, much ashmed of having anything to do with, and I shall not give you any further particulars, except I do it verbally, which I will do if I have opportunity. The only proof is the woman, myself, a man whom I called to assist me, and two men, whom she (the woman) told all about it, and one of them, Herman Nunnemacher, is out of the country.

one of them, Herman Nunnemacher, is out of the country.

SAM RINDSKOPF'S CASE AT MADISON.

I acted entirely under Keyes' and Matt's directions, politically especially, bending the Interests of the Government a little when necessary to accomplish political purposes. But I relied more on Keyes than all others for my cue. His first instructions on my entoring the service was to clean out and bast up the Rindskopfs, if possible. Sam had elected Taylor and deserted the party, and was a power that must be put down. However, it was soon hinted about by Hobart and others that if properly managed we could have Sam's support and all the fellows. I resported to Keyes. He did not believe Sam could be trusted, or any of the Democratic distillers, but told me to go slow, and if they played fair it was all right, and if ream did the fair thing we would do all we could to let Sam out of the Madison prosecution, which we considered a dead sure thing on Sam if pushed. I first gave such assurance to Hobart, to be repeated to Sam, and subsequently told Sam as unden myself, and we often Liked about it during the fail. Sam's ease would come up before the Benatorial fight, and it was decided by

would come up before the Senatorial agait, and it was decided by KEYES AND MATT
that it would not do to go in for a compromise of Sam's case until after the Senatorial election, as we were already charged with using the whisky interests under suspicious circumstances, and it would be used against Matt; so it was agreed and Sam was assured that his case would be continued at the December term, and after the election of Matt it should be compromised and disposed of. No sure was I that this agreement would be carried out, that, when Weissert and Molier were summoned as wincesse to Madison, I told them they need not go, that I knew that case would not be tried. Mr. McKenney will remember what a time he had trying by telegraph to get them started. I only was to blame. I assured them it would not be tried. When I woke up to the fact that it was being tried I rushed down to Madison—found Keyes. He explained that Douglass made a fearful blunder; that he had telegraphed McKenney that "at the request of Senator Curpenter," etc., the case would be continued; Keyes said that busted the whole thing; that there was no other way but to let the case go to trial, for had it been continued on such a dispatch it would get out and ruin Matt's Senatorial prospects sure; and so he had advised McKenney to go on with the case; and that it had been so managed that

that

ALL BLAME WAS OFF OF MATT,
as it was understood by Sam that Matt had done his
whole duty, but Judge Hopkins had kicked it all
over. He said he had notified Matt to go to the
Commissioner's office and get that d—d fool's dispatch off of the flies sure. I asked him what was
to be done now, and if Sam and his friends would
not howl if he was convicted; that McKenney had
everything "stacked," even to the jury, and the
only thing left to do was to

SAVE SAM FROM THE PENITENTIARY:

only thing left to do was to

SAVE SAM FROM THE PENITENTIARY;
that he was giving that his special attention. Sam
was convicted, and the growling of the whisky
men became very addible. I went up in the evening to Keyes: house; he was sick abed; talked with
him about Sam's case. He said he should go to see
Judge Hopkins in the morning if able, and if not
should send for him, and should labor with him.
He said he was confident he could get sam off with
only a nominal imprisonment, but he would have
to pay a heavy fine. He spoke so confidently on
the subject I felt assured that he would succeed,
and I went to Goodwin's room at the Fark Hotel the subject i felt assured that he would succeed, and I went to Goodwin's room at the Fark Hotel and told Goodwin not to give his informant's name, but to say to Sam and his friends that influences were at work and he would not go to the Penitentiary. Goodwin was anxious to know by what authority I spoke, but I did not tell him; but I think I allowed him to infer that Keyes was at work. When I met Keyes, he said it was all right. He said Sam would get one day's imprisonment and \$8,000. He afterwards explained to me that the Judge had his figures at three years' imprisonment and \$8,000 fine, but was porsuaded to change the imprisonment to one day, but would not let up on the fine, but changed his views as to the fine on hearing the appeals made in Sam's behalf in court, and reduced the fine to \$5,000.

In October, 1874, Keyes sent me to La Crosse, to SMOOTH DOWN THE BREWERS

I think I can aid your Marshal to lay his hands on the much wanted William Misner without going out of the States to do it.

It was well understood among the whisky men at the time of Mr. Moljer's trial that one juryman was fixed with money for Moller, and bets were oftered that the jury would not agree for conviction. You remember one did hang out a long time;

NO DOUBT HE WAS FIXED, but he said he was all alone and had no one to stand with him. The whisky men expressed their regrets that they had been so stingy and had not fixed two.

On the Wirth trial two were fixed at \$1,000 each.
I was assured of this by a man that gave me to un-

On the wirth trial two were fixed at \$1,000 cach. I was assured of this by a man that gave me to understand that he done it himself. It was well understood by inside members of the whisky circle. I told Murphey of it. You know the man who did it well, and if he can be let alone he will tell all about it I think. I will face him with it if I return, and I don't believe he will go back on it; don't see here here.

about it I think. I will face him with it if I return, and I don't believe he will go back on it; don't see how he can.

I believe Erskine to be an honest man: but he was sometimes culpably negligent. Had you searched my reports at Washington, and then inquired to see what he did as to some of them. You would have struck some of the kind of testimony you were looking for. When I commenced writing this, I intended to have copled one of my reports made to Erskine and to Washington, and then told what he did, of, rather, that he did nothing; but it is now mail time, and this must go to-day, as I assured Gen. Hamilton it would. One thing I will add: Erskine surely told Moller to start his dumping, and when he got around to go back over and see that the stamps were destroyed; and Munn surely told Erskine that was the best could be done until another Gauger could be appointed, so as to divide the work.

MUNN AND ERSKINE EOTH TESTIFIED

"CROOKED"

on that point, and they knew it.

I have some letters and telegrams from Keyes that Gen. Hamilton has seen. I have found more of the same tenor. Will produce them.

He assured me last spring, after my removal, that he could handle Mc, and Mc should and would take care of me. Wrote me to that effect. When Hazelton was appointed he renewed his assurance, and arote me he had that day written Hazelton that "Conk must be taken care of. A word to the wise is sufficient." This was but a day or two before my arrest. Telegraphed me after my arrest to keep cool; he was coming, and did come. Had a long talk, as he said he did with McKenney, and dropped his feathers and advised me to get out; and as soon as the excitement blew over he would see me out of it. His says so yet. This very morning I received a letter from a life-long friend, one of my bondemen that was, saying Keyes tells him that if I will only keep evol in a few months I shall be brought out all right, sure—on question about it: and the same word from Keyes comes to me from other sources.

CENTENNIAL.

Why Temperance Men Postponed a Dedication.

Visit to the Art-Galleries ... What Our Artists Have Done.

Several Attractive Pictures---Merits and Defects of American Works.

Mistake of Two Rustics in the British Gallery-National Agricultural Congress.

CENTENNIAL JOTTINGS. Special Currespondence of The Tribune.
Philadelphia, June 13.—A reat little project,
y which 50,000 American citizens of Hibernian descent might make a study of the Exhibition, as Daniel the prophet contemplated the lions, with-out costing them a cent, has been cruelly crushed out costing them a cent, has been cruelly crushed by the obstinacy of the Centennial Commission. The Catholic Temperance Brotherhood have erected a fountain in Fairmonnt Park, and very pretty it will be when the sixtues are in place and the whole work is completed. But the fountain is still unfinished, and the statues are not yet in America. In spite of this state of affairs, it had been determined to dedicate the fountain on the Fourth of July,—the day we are all expected to coleptant. Fifty thousand more all expected to celebrate. Fifty thousand mein-bers of the Brotherhood were expected to parade and assist at the dedication, and a good time was promised all around.

PROPOSED WHOLESALE DEADHEADING. Now it happens that the aforesaid foundin is Inside the grounds at present occupied by the Centennial Exhibition. Of sourse the 50,000 would be dismissed when the ceremonies were over, and then they could fill their minds with useful knowledge by studying the many wonders to be seen there. The managers of the dedication asked for 50,000 free tickets,—no more,—and the application went, last week, to the Commission.
Would you believe it?—that august, or at present
June, body refused to
handful of masses, and let in the multitude free
of charge. They actually told the mana gers that they wouldn't throw away \$25,000 by letting in the 50,000 temperance men to amuse themselves and store their minds with useful knowledge. Probably the only advantage that they could see for the Exhibition would be the display of the various styles of plug lats in vogue during the last quarter of a century; but there wasn't much in favor of this exhibit, inasmuch as we are treated to it every St. Patrick's Day when the Hibernians to it every St. Patrick's Day when the Hibernians come out strong and take possession of the streets. The managers were disappointed, and so were their constituents, who had counted on a fine day at the Great Show. They went away sorrowing, and held a meeting, at which they determined to postpone indefinitely the dedication of the fountain. They are to have their parade all the same,

to pay a neary fine. He spoke so considently on the subject if led assured that he would success the subject if led assured that he would success the subject if led assured that he would success the subject if led assured that influences were at work and he would not go to the Pentiontiary. Goodwin was anxious to know by what authority spoke, but I did not tell him; but I think I allowed him to liner teal keyes was at work. When would get our day's imprisonment and \$8,000. He sigures at three years' imprisonment and \$8,000 inc. but was persuaded to change the imprison ment to one day, but would not let up on the fine but changed his views as to the fine on hearth and the subject has but the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said that the subject has but the subject has but the subject has but the subject has but the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject has but the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject has but the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject has but the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to the fine to \$8,000. He said the subject to \$8,000. He sa

the laudation no bessows on others, decarroe interspeciable show. Other critics have spoken warmly
of our Art-display, protonucing it excellent on the
whole, though containing much that is medicore.
Incline most decided to redder our though the
incline most decided to redder our though inperstand art matters, and have given the pictures
a careful study.

MOST OF OUR REST LIVING ARTISTS
are represented here, and, of course, they have
been careful to send works which they considered
their best. Gifford and Whittridge are represented
by landscapes, in which the peculiarities of each
are well displayed. The former has an exquisite
bit of desert-scenery, with an Arab fountain
in the foreground, surrounded by pains
and other green trees, while off in the
distance stretches the waste of sand. Whittridge
has a house by the roa,—the house a cosy but plain
structure in a rocky nook, that gives a view of the
sea breaking on the rocks, that fail off into
the control of the rocks of the sea of the rocks.

The former shows a brig bove
strong, and the effect of light is admirably treated.

De Hass and Moran (Edward) have some magnificent marine views. The former shows a brig bove
to and waiting for a plut-boat, which is sweeping
down toward her with all sail set, and beeling over
till the unnantical miled might suppose she would
risk an upset. Moran gives us a storm coming
over New York lay; and he has caught the aspect of the sky, the outlines of the shore, and the
effect of light and shadow upon the sails and water,
with a success that is by no means second-rate.

OKOPSEY ARD M'ENYERE

have often been compared for their
tendencies to paint autom and other
deal of yellow in their time; and we have a good
deal of yellow in their time; and we have a
good
deal of yellow in their time; and we have employed the same boy to mix their colors. Eastman
Johnson has one of his scenes of indoor life, admirably done; and Wood Petry has something of
the same sort. Though both are excellent, I think
I have seen a better picture for my arrest. Telegraphed me after my arrest for my arrest for my arrest to it gain to that date, I had not forgotten.

AFFER THE DEFEAT OF GARPETERS, when Keyes went on to Washington, I paid him Mo or \$70.1 think the latter) toward of deraying his expenses. Patid it to him at the ormal year of the string. Emil Elewest sent him a basket of the string. Emil Elewest sent him a basket of the string. Emil Elewest sent him a basket of the string. Emil Elewest sent him a basket of the string. Emil Elewest sent him a basket of the string. Emil Elewest sent him a basket of the string. Emil Elewest sent him a basket of the string. Emil Elewest sent him a basket of the string. Emil Elewest sent him a basket of the string. Emil Elewest sent him a basket of the string. Emil Elewest sent him a basket of the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from of the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word from Reyes come to me from the string and the sense word in the sense should do it any artification at the sense should be sense to the sense of the

color, with the ability to use it. Mille— (C. H.)
has a favorite painting-ground on Long Island, and
paints it well. His picture, "The Road to the
Aill," reminds one of Carot in its treatment of
light, as it plays on and through the trees; and you
may study it long and carefully, and the more you
study it the more you will regret that time presses
and you must go on. But there are rows and rows,
yards and yards, of pictures and no matter how
much one may attract you, there must be a limit to
your inspection, since the Exhibition must close
on the 10th of November, according to the present
programme.

war, he made a considerable journey in order to
kneel in the chapel of Bruyeres; when he received
the cross of honor he was not willing to wear it
before having made the same journey. Not being
able to embrace his own mother, he embraced
mine.

Yes, it is a dear picture, that of the mother of a
family, whether it be contemplative or agitating.
I see my mother in her younger days, now pensive,
a book in the hand, holding a child by the other,
now busy with her domestic cares. She was the
first and last to be up and doing. Traily I do not
know where that slender and delicate woman

much one may attract you, there sums be a limit to your inspection, since the Exhibition must close on the 10th of November, according to the present programme.

IN THE AMERICAN HALL.

We pass the door, and enter the hall where Rothermel's Battle of Gettysburg covers one end, and catches the eye by its immensity of canvas. But an inspection shows you that canvas is its strong point, —much stronger, to my mind, than the picture uponit. The picture does not please me, and I believe it does not strike favorably upon the eyes of most of those who see it. The drawing shows too mache confusion. Some of the coloring is good, but then there is a great deal that is mediocre. Some of the figures are well done, taken out of the battle-picture and put by themical taken out of the battle-picture and put by themical society that so few white men have looked upon. Blerstadt is well represented, and you look from one to the other, ancertain which of the two painters of our wildest scenery you admire most.

But I haven't begun to get through the hall, and here I am at the end of my allotted space. I won't try to crowd snything more in, as I shouldn't know when to stop. There are 6th, 000 works of art here; and, if I give each one but a single line, I shall take up more time 200 columns of The I Thisuxe. None of us could stand that; and so I will tell as the end of my allotted space. I won't try to crowd snything more in, as I shouldn't know when to stop. There are 6th, 000 works of art here; and, if I give each one but a single line, I shall take up more time 200 columns of The I Thisuxe. None of us could stand that; and so I will tell saw up more time 200 columns of The I Thisuxe. None of watches the tank that, and so I will tell saw up more time 200 columns of The I Thisuxe. None of us could stand that; and so I will tell saw up more time 100 columns of The I this work. The wonder of the charge of the take of the tank the each of will the late. I would not have estending the charge of the take of the same of the take of the s

equal to any of the palaces of trade that adorn that thoroughfare.

Recently, its management has changed hands, leaving its proprietorship in the hands of C. Mc-Kibben & Son. | The house has been enlarged by the addition of another wing, so that it can now accommodate easily 700 guests. Visitors to the Exposition from the West will find here a pleasant home in which to pass the few days of their so-journ; and we can safely recommend it as being the best hotel, everything considered, to be found at this time in Philadelphia.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CON-GRESS.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Agricultural Congress will be held at Philadelphia, Sept. 12-14, 1876. The annual address of the President, the Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Illinois, will give a review of our agricultural progress during the century; and attention will be given to "The Centennial Idea" in other addresses. Thus the growth and present condition of leading agricultural intreests, was grain, cotton, stock, and the dairy, will be discussed. Agricultural Education, Transportation and Commerce in their relations to Agricultura, Organization among Farmers, and kindred topics, will be discussed by L. F. Allen, Joseph Harris, Xi. A. Willard, and others. It is desirable to make this meeting national and representative in its character. Delegates from agricultural associations of all kinds are invited, as well as the attendance of individuals interested.

The full programme will soon be issued. For any special information, the President may be addressed, at Mono, Ill., or the Secretary, at State Agricultural College, Ames, Ia.

G. E. Monnow, Secretary. give a review of our agricultural progress during

ARSENE HOUSSAYE. The Death of His Mother.

Paris Correspondence New York Tribina.
The Gaulois has this notice:
M. Arsene Houssaye has had the misfortune to M. Areene boussay to a new the member. The daughter of Francois Maillefer, cousin of Condorcet, and Extraordinary Commissioner of the Excentive Directory, she was married to Francois Houssaye, who was for a long time Mayor of Bruyeres, as were also his father and his second

not send you his March letter. But from his Memoires, which will be published a year hence, he detaches these touching pages, concerning the mother of the family. They form quite a little moirce, which will be published a year hence, he detaches these touching pages, concerning the mother of the family. They form dilie a little picture of patriarchal life.

The father is a father, but he is a master. Whatever may be his kindness toward the child, the latter never forgets that there is a severe eye behind the tender glance.

But the mother—lif the image of God is visible on earth it is truly in the form of a mother. What abandonment is in her love! She gives her soul, her heart, she gives her all to her child, with no other thought but to live and die for it. The mother, rather than the sweetheart, has the sole right to say: "Thou are myself." The mother, when she is the mere de famille, abdicotes the forse of the woman in favor of the joys of the mother.

That which gives the Christian religion such a profoundly human character, under the aureole of divinity, is the presence of the mother of Jesus. It is her worship for her son—her girle—her sams-figuration. I have never melerstood why the Protestants should suppress his admirable symbol of divinity in the mother. For my part I have always adored the Virgin, because I have never seen her without thinkings of my own mother. And I have never looked at my mother without finding in her, in her tenderness for her children, something with Mary playing with the bombino. A woman who loves you, never unveils in her eyes the furthest horizons of her soul; it is as if she represented only the days of unrestraint; but a mother has no mask for her child. Her love for it extends to the indinite, to heaven, to God. If we have found an admirable symbol for Charity, it is in the mange of a mother suckling a child, while holding another on her arm, and folding a third in her mantle, a mother for all three, for those who have come and those who may yet come to her.

I have seen my mother in this deflightful attitude; she had only four children, but she regretted not having had thirteen, lick her mother. In that case the number thirteen brought no misfortune, since

cheerfully: What odds if I die, so I live in them?

Then she went on to give us the spiritual life. It was she who taught us to read in the story book of Perrault; she said that the imagination meeded it marvels in order to compass the opposing realities. How right she was: Rivarol exclaimed: "The history of my life is so tiresome that it seems to me as if I were witnessing the representation of a piece by Mercier." When one begins with the fables of Perrault, one pesisls in walking the paths of romance; this is always something gained, for if the others are surer they are deadly wearisome. Although my mother dreaded everything for our sakes, she had that hardihood of mind which faces danger, and turns it aside by sheer force of courage. Thus, I was not 5 years old when she met me on the back of a little Arabhorse, which carried me slong, without a thought of my guiding it, to the school of Bruyeres, a league from Montberault.

The horse, which was more intelligent than myself, and which have played truant, always astopped at the stone of the Reine Blanche—so called because the mother of St. Louis had there dismounted from her horse, on her pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Feter at Velbon. I dismounted just like the White Queen on the traditional horse-block, without the risk of breaking my neck, and while I strolled toward Bruyeres the horse returned to Montberault. Now and then, indeed, it happened that he was delayed a quarter of an hour in a field of lucern or clover; but generally host no time in regaining the stable where his plut of oats was awaiting him. Always before he entered the stable my mother went forth to meet him, to caress him, give him a lump of sigar, and interrogate his eye, to assure herself that I had happily reached my destination. It is oftentimes better to trust one's child to a beast than to a man or a woman. The man may slip-into a tavern, and the woman may linger benfind with a lover.

My mother also intrusted my brother to another little Arab horse, an equally good messenger. New my

active that so lew white men have looked upon. Hierstand is well represented, and you look from the control of remained. But it was their we should have be since my mother was succored by the chemy. Si was taken to Bruyeres, where I was born with th birth-mark of a lance on my body. This is why was afterward decorated with the medal of St. Heiena, as one wounded in the service of Napo-leon I.

Born in the mides of the

Heiena, as one wounded in the service of Napoleou I.

Born in the midst of the Revolution, my mother was never afraid of political squabbles. My grandfather, who came to the world under the Encyclopedie, was a very pronounced revolutionist, but not to the (extent of the guillotine. It was in the time when the Republican Calendar was constructed; nevertheless he was not willing to give my mother the name of Florcale, even as he gave one of my uncles the name of Fructior. Ile called her after the ancient Wisdom, Sophie, but she was none the less a good Christian; she never sold her share in Paradise. Some of our revolutionists nowadays, more than one of whom is my friend, would like to tear out of our hearts that old legend, which my mother so keenly imprinted there; but the finest arguments shall not that old legend, which my mother so keenly imprinted there; but the finest arguments shall not prevent me from believing that, when I shall have the irreparable misfortune of losing my mother, the hope will remain to me of finding her again in I know not what corner of the Infinite—why not say "Heaven?"—still smiling the beautiful smile which caught my soul, and reopening to me the arms which Death crossed upon her bosom.

Let us not suffer Death to inscribe upon the tombs of our beloved ones the terrible words which Dante has act over the cate of hell:

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use or plano.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT, NICELY FURnished front room; also, back room to rent,
with board; references given and required.

697 first floor; also single room with board. References required.

26 ABERDEEN.ST.—TO RENT, TWO LARGE with four community and ern improvements, but the control accurate the second floor front room with good board; pleasant touse and neighborhood, to a social couple; \$12. Dinners at noon or \$30.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD FOR TWO gentlemen in a respectable English (private) family, or furnished room without boardprice inder-

A SHLAND-AV., QUITE NEAR UNION PARK-only \$12 per week for two attractive and coally furnished rooms with first-class board, in large modern house; location delightful. Address F \$7, Tribune office. Hotels. NEVADA HOTEL-148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st., room with board, \$1.50 to \$2 per day, \$6 to \$8 per week.

Country.

PINELY FURNISHED SUITES OF BOOMS AND I beard for families or single persons can be had at the Chicago Fernale College Buildings, at the beautiful suburb of Morgan Park, from June 20 to Sept. 1. Terms reasonable; society fine; railroad connections with the city frequent and cheap. Artesian well water warranted a sure cure for indigestion, dysnepsia, liver and kidney compliaints. For further information apply at No. 18 Chamber of Commerce. Address CHICAGO Country, III.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-BY A LADY; A GOOD BOARDING-PLACE in the country; object, rest and recreation; lower or Nebraska town preferred. Address B 38, Tribuna

A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO. S. Nos. 198 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale. A UCTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, CAR-ringes, harness, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. at WREN & CO. S, 192 and 194 Washington-st. Washington-st.

A FINE STOCK OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, phaetons, etc., at greathergains. 10 and 12 East Washington-st. near Wabsah-av. H. B. HILL.

A FIRST-CLASS END-SPRING TOP BUGGY, very light and nearly new, made by the best maker in New York, and to be sold at a great sacrince. Apply at barn rear of 390 Wabash-av.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF TRACK SULKIES, disceleton wagons, gentlemen's road wagons, reduced prices. The Novelty Carriage Works, 60 West Madison at. Madison-st.

POR SALE—A PARK PHAETON—WILL SEAT SIX:
as good as new: also, a Victoria phaeton; seats 4;
and several good second-hand buggles of my own make;
will be sold cheap, at 731 and 733 State-st. E. C.
HAYDE, successor to Hayde & O'Bricu.

POR SALE—A FINE, LIGHT ROAD WAGON, OF
Penoyer's make, and horse. Can beat 2:40. Very
cheap. Apply at 193 South LaSalle-st. cheap. Apply at 198 South Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LANGE, BRIGHT
bay, very stylish Kentucky saddle-horse, one of
the hest ever brought to Chicago; has all the gaits, is
perfectly trained, on single foot in a minutes, and is
warranted sound, kind, and right in every way. Price,
sang, HANVEY ROBERTON, Grand Ceptral Livery,
Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

TOR SALE—ONE FINE, LARGE FAIR BLACK
Carriage borses: also pair smaller horses, good
roadsiters, few single drivers, all sound, kind, and safe;
miss be sold. 418 Kandolphi-st. must be sold. 418 Kandolph-sl.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, TWO
horses and one good family or business horse, and
one good road horse; warranted kind and sound, and a
trial of two days given; to be sold at a sacrifice. Apply
at the drug-store 522 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO SETS OF CARRIAGE HARNESS, one double and one single, in exchange for jew-elry. Address B 48, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES QUIETLY AND LEGALLY OBTAINED for residents of any State. Personal appearance unnecessary. Fee after degree. Law and Divorce Agency, Box 248, Chicago, III.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED for incompatibility, etc.; residence nor personal present of the compatibility, etc.; residence nor personal present of the compatibility, etc.; legal every shall be compatibility, etc.; legal every shall be considered to the compatibility, etc.; legal every shall be considered. Twelve years experience. Adress P. O. Box 1037, Chicago, III.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; legal everywhere; defect proof; residence innancessaries innancessaries apprehence. Adress P. O. Box 1037, Chicago, III.

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INSTRUCTION. SKETCHING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE Season for \$5 (hot including shading). Pupils taught only at their residences. Address C. ELVEENA. Post-Office.

DARTNET WANTED-A 600D OPPORTUNITY for a business man with small capital to extend a very profitable established manufacturing business. Call and investigate, 104 West Washinstones.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SALE-MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, CORNER h Park av. and Twenty-fifth-st.; dining-room chen on parlor floor. A. J. GALLOWAY & authwest corner State and Madison-sts. FOR SALE-LOTS ON WEST JACKSON-ST. AT \$250 each, worth \$500 each. Call and be shown the property. LARKIN & CO., 100 Washington-st. POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-ON FAVORABLE ferms, two-story and busement marble-front resi-dence No. 22 Langley-av., containing as attures, furnace, and all modern improvements. JOHN W. MARSH, 94 Washington st. POR SALE—\$55 PER FOOT, 123 FEET ON LIN-coln-av. commencing on Wells-st. Greatest bar-gain ever offered. Address C. MONZEL, 1340 Haisted. FOR SALE-BARGAINS-50 FEET ON INDIANA L st. near Dearborn; 100 feet on Ohio, corner Placest; both of these pieces are choice residence lots, and can be had, if taken immediately, at very low prices. Apply at once to WM, H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-aj.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—AT WESTERN SPHINGS, ON EASY mouthly payments to sult, 2-story houses and 80-foot into at \$80.81,000, and \$1,250; near schools and depot; sidowalks, etc., all complete, ready to move into; to-cent train morning and evening. T. C. Hill, 4 lakeside Building. Laksaide Bullmus, Pools and Revenue and Re POR SALE-SUNNY SIDE MANSION IN THE most desirable place between Maine and Texas, at a great bargain within 10 days. E. TURNER, to Madison st. Room 10.

WANTED-A MEDIUM SIZED HOUSE WELL, TO-cated the vicinity of Cottage Grove-av. or Union Park preferred, in exchange for four area of ground on Matison-et, wage of Central Park. JACOB WELL, 146 Dearborn-as.

TO RENT-LOW RATE-FINE RESIDENCE ON Wallash av., near Twenty-eighth-at., also 7-room brick residence, \$15 to \$50. W. L. DAVIS, 138 TO RENT-HOUSE NO. 812 MICHIGAN-AV. AP-To RENT-e15 PER MONTH WILL RENT LARGE new brick house on Harvard-sl. and Campbell-av. Laquire at 385 western-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTLY I located, West Side, near Union Park, to a good party. Owner and wife will board for ront. Address DM, care Carrier No. 21, Chicago Post-Office. TO RENT-10-ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED, NEAR Lincola Park, modern improvements; owner and family will take board for the rent. Address with ref-creace L 6, Tribune office. TO BENT—CHEAP, BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS 124 Throop-st., modern improvements; also room to rent. Inquire at 294 West Washington-st. TO RENT-A COTTAGE IN COMPLETE ORDER;
gas and water: 130 Twenty-fourth-st., near indianaay: 7 rooms; chesp 40 good tenant. A. E. BOURMIQUE, 128 Twenty-fourth-st.

Suburbane
To RENT—AT KERWOOD—VERY FINE, FURI slabed cottage, 6 rooms and large cellar, gas, and
all onveniences. Desire to sell furniture, which is all
new. Apply or address H, 128 Lasalicast, floom 4.

TO REST_BOOMS. TO RENT-WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, \$2.50 TO \$7 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, by New nearborn-st., 2 blocks south of Post-Olice. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS
in the new marble front, at \$10 per month. Translents taken, at 416 South State-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN awites, front, in Bryant Block, corner of Dearborn and Randolph sts. Apply at Room 54. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, COOl and pleasant, from \$8 to \$35 per month; finest loca tilon in the city. 15 Hubbard-court, corner Wabash-av TO RENT-SUX-ROOM PLATS IN NEW BUILDing, 388 and 320 State-28. W. WALLER, 41 Clarkdir, Room 11. at., Room II.

TO RENT-WELL LIGHTED, NICELY FURNISHed rooms, 83 per week; transients taken. Inquire
for Mrs. POTTER, up two flights stairs, 876 State-st.

TO RENT-412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIR-teenth-st., a large alcove room on second nor; also, a room for one or two gentlemen reference ex-changed. changed.

TO RENT—902 EAST INDIANA-ST., AN ELE
gantly furnished back parjor with bedroom adjoin
ins, or a large front room, third floor, for gentlemen
outly, family atrictly private, references required.

TO RENT-STORE, \$25: 5 ROOMS, WATER IN, \$20: 5 ROOMS, WATER IN, \$10: 2 for \$8, and 2 rooms \$6, at 158 West Harrison-st. 3 front rooms, cheap; 5 rear rooms, cheap. Apply at 744 South State-st. TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT NEW

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE OR 5 OR 6 ROOM!
with all conveniences for housekeeping. Ad
dress, stating price, B. 225 State-st.
WANTED-TO RENT-AT ONCE, BY A CIVII
engineer engaged in the North Division, a 9 or 10
roomed dwelling, situate above Division-st.; rent must
be cheap. Address I 72, Tribune office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL PAPER WANTED-Amounts from \$1,000 to \$10,000. Inquire of JA COB WEIL, 148 Dearborn-st. L OANS-ON COLLATERALS, REAL ESTATE, OR Other securities. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room 18, 131 and 139 Lassaile-st.

L OANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Lohattels, and all good collaterais. MRS. H. J. PRABODY, 136 East Washington - st., Rooms 28 and 40.

M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$5,000 AND UP wards, upon improved city property, 8 per cent LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block. M ONEY TO LEND IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT 8 TO J. W. HEDINBERG, 90 Madison-st., Room 4. MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT, ON IMproved real estate in Chiengo, or on illinois farms,
Small sums at 10 per cent. B. L. PKASE, 97 Clark-st,
MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT IN
sums to selt; large first-class loans 75 per cent on
Chieng to real estate. K. O. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st. WANTED-LOANS OF \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, AND
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WEST AND THE PROPERTY OF \$500, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1,000, \$1

born-st. erty. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 155 La-

Salicest.

PRI CENT LOANS—\$5,000 OR OVER TO LOAN at 8 per cent on choice city property, and smaller amounts at 9 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$500 -\$800, \$1,900, OR \$1,500 TO LOAN ON Park or the city. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. \$1.500 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS TARM OR Apply to J. USTON, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 4.
\$10.000 of the Chicago property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington st.

TO EXCHANGE. HAVE 8,000 ACHES FINE LAND TO DISPOSE OF Whose sold manufacturing company or whose manufacturing company or whose manufacturing company or whose manufacturing company or company of the c

TO EXCHANGE - \$0,000 TOWNSHIP BONDS, IS-aued by one of the best countles of a Western State, for time of goods. Address JANUARY, Tribune office. LOST AND FOUND. LOST-A PURPLE SATIN POCKET, COVERED with white metal marguerities, with part of chair which attaches it to lady's dress. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Room 22 Tribune building, or in counting room. In counting room.

I OST-POINTER DOG-HAS NAME AND NUMBER scratched on plate. Return to Dr. NEALLEY, 294 West Indians et. and get reward.

DIO REWARD-FOR RETURN OF SATCHEL in the scient from 10 p. m. train on C. & N. W. R. R. Jane 18, or \$5 for the papers therein, and no questions asked. Address S. M. ALLEN, Lawrence, Kan., or apply at this office.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES-HOUSES MADE
BedBugs AND COCKROACHES-HOUSES MADE
Bedfectly clean. Houses examined free. Article
sold or contract. A. OAKLEY, 189 E. Washington-st.

JUSTICKS JUDGMENTS (HOWEVER OLD), PAST
due notes, accounts, etc., purchased, Send debtors'
names to 144 Lasalie-st., Boom 35. Will make you an
offer. names to 144 Labane st., Develage 1. Short Pull. Wanted People to Purchase 7-Short Pull. nickel-plated revolvers at \$2.50; Ryans' repeating rife, 3 shots in 9 seconds; \$0.50; Ryans' repeating rife, 3 shots in 9 seconds; \$0.50; Ryans' repeating rife. WESTERN GUN WORKS, \$3 Dearborn-st., Chicago, 10.

HARDMAN PIANOS—SQUARE AND UPRIGHT—
I. the cheapest first-class piano. Manufactory established in 1842. Unlimited quarantee. For sale only by
R. T. MARTIN, 134 state-st. R. T. MARTIN, 134 state 4.

New PARLOR OR CABINET ORGANS—BY LEADing makers; half regular prices, acc to \$150. IL.

T. MARTIN, 134 State.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Elegant New Improved Planos, \$175 to \$350.
Second-hand Planofories, \$40 to \$175.
Large Stock. Low Prices.
Absolute Satisfaction or Money Refranded.

H. T. MARTIN, 134 State-31.

R. T. MARTIN, 134 State-st.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOS IN THE CITT.
Threes lower than ever known before. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE BUGGIES, AND merchandise in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Mongy loaned. Charges lowest in the city. CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—BIG PRICES PAID FOR standard books. CHAPIN'S original old books.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE THAT CAN LOAN
21,000 to 22,000 on security preferred; references
required. Address G 75, Tribane office.

Trades.

WANTED-A GOOD CUSTOM TAILOR: ALSO, A good barber. Apply at 1045 West Lake-st. WANTED-GOOD STONEMASONS AT NORTH-east corner Indiana-sv. and Thirty-third-st. 1456 Indiana-av. WANTED-LIGHTNING, BLACKSMITH FINISH-er, to work by the job at HENRY WILLETS, 82 Twelfth-st. Come prepared to go to work. WANTED-TWO PIBST-CLASS JOURNEYMEN barbers, at WHELAN'S barber-shop, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Conchinent, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED-AN UNMARRIED MAN ACCUSTOMED to case of horses and sarden. Apply at floom a milandelph-st., from 12 to 2. WANTED-SI HAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS, ANDREW C., BING CO., IT NOTH CLIR'S I.

WANTED-ANY PRISON CAN MAKE \$500 A mouth seiting our letter couring book; any one that has a letter to write will buy (); no proof of ware used; send for circular free. EXCELSION CO., 17 Tribune building, Cheago, III.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL SEW, FAST-SELLING articles; it pays ironensely. AMKIQOAN KOVELTY COMPANY, 113 Sess Madison-si., Scom 19.

KLTY COMPANY, 112 Kast Madison et., Hoom 19.

WANTED—THAVELING AGENT—A MAN WELL, posted in the four, grain, and provision business, and having a valuable acquaintance with the entopers of the Northwest, to travel and soltest consignments for a responsible commission house. Address A 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE house, an experienced selection with a well-established trade in Northern Wiscousin and Minnesota, and one for Missourt. None others need answer. Address, in confidence, Box 1988, Boston, Mass. WANTED-SINGLE MAN, FAIR MECHANIC, FOR janitor. Apply to R. P. HUTCHINSON, 15 Chamber of Commerce. WANTED-A COMPETENT COLORED MAN FOR housework; must have references. 386 North WANTED-MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 3, COOTRIAL packages, worth \$1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permaneutly in the best-paying business in the United States; we guarantee live men \$70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill. WANTED-A BOY TO WORK IN A MEAT MARket; one understands to cut mest; age, 18 or 19. WANTED-YOUNG MEN. STRANGERS IN CITY, looking for business, with from \$100 to \$230, to call to-day at Room 19 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sis.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT OIRL for general housework in private family. Must be a good cook. Wages \$4.00 References required. 320 North Laballe-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK WANTED-FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—A
German or swede girl; must be a good laundress.
Apply at 602 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A maker; one who thoroughly business, as partner to open a store. East cheap and situation good. Apply early at 610 Archer-av. Mrs. WANTED-so SEWING GIRLS; GOOD OPERA-tors with machines. Call between 9 and 11. Chi-cago Suit Co., 87 and 80 Franklin-st., city.

WANTED-NURSE GIRL-AGED 14 OR 15. AP-Boyne and Leavitt-star. off Monroe, between TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 155 UANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS COLLAR IRONER at Wilson Bros., 148 North Glark. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-SIX YOUNG LADIES TO FORM A statue combination, to go on the road July 26; season of ten weeks; salary liberal. Address E 97, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookheepers, Clerks, etc.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OP
ten years experience in retail drug-store. Best
references. M 48, Tribuna office.

CORCEMBEN, TRANSIERS, etc.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN AS CORCEMBEN OF to attend to a garden or cow, etc.; is willing to make himself generally useful; can speak english. French, and German. Address JOSEPH BUILEL, cu West Bandonph-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages and can milk. Address E.B. Hyde Park.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATION WANTED—WILL DO GENERAL bounework. Call for two days at 1451 South Dear-borb-st.; reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO LIGHT bounework; best of references. Address & M. Tribune effort. ne office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PARTIES DESIRING DOmestics the first of the week should leave their
orders to-day or to-morrow, in order to give time for
corretul selection. I am sending out a large number of
very nice girls, daily, of all nadionalities. NETTA G.
ROOD, 51 La Salie-31. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL IS TRABS OF age to assist with general bousework. Address D. 8, Tribune office. Stituation Wanted-By A RESPECTABLE Swidow woman to do second work and sew, or do general housework in a private family. Cali for two days at No. 144 Clark-st. days at No. 144 Clark st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GER.

man girl to do cooking in private family or boarding-house; the best of references. 416 Wabaah av.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A RESPECTABLE FAM-Sity, to do general housework, or to cook: prefer the city or Lake Forest, Address M W, Highland Park, Ill. SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL OR second girl, by an American girl. Apply Friday and Saturday, at 132 North Union et.

SITUATION WANTED-TO GO OUT BY THE DAY. Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF
Bret-class female help of all nationalities can be unled at Mr. LATRISES. 384 Week Madison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WAST OF good scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, so Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF first-class help of any mationality only be estimed at once at 410 Wabash-av. Or Of State-at., in basement; good girls may continue calling. Mrs. BAKER. Miscellaneous,
SITUATION WANTED-HOUSES, STORES, OR
Offices to clean. Address H M, 1640 Garibaldi-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A PIRST-CLASS FAMILY MARKET FOR SALE, Location one of the best on the West Side, with full line of paying customers. Would take an unincumbered house and lot in exchange, if wished. MEAD & COK, 150 LaSaile-st.

A GENERAL COUNTRY STORE, DOING A large business; stock about \$4,000, will take half cash, balance good real estate. G 23, Tribune office. omee.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALEBest opportunity to parties who mean business and
destre to invest a moderate capital. References and ful
information given by addressing F 35. Tribune office. POR SALE—STATE EIGHTS FOR SELLING GErow's self-heating sad-jvois the best investment for
anybody. Address E. R. P. O. Box iss, Cheaso, or
call at it Dearborn-sit, basement.
FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—A GOOD REARS
foundry, plumbing and gas—string establishment,
and copper works. Machinery of all kinds becomeny
for general bress work, pipe cultiling, etc. Everything
in complete running order. Situased in Peoria, Ill.
Will be sold cheap, Good reasons given for selling.
Address SIMPSON, KLINGEL & CO., Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE-COMPLETELY PURNISHED PLOOR, fonce notonal rent nominal; central; established; a bargain; parties must have some capital. Address A 57. Iribane office,

I OTEL AND RAILHOAD KATING-HOUSE POR I sale at Liebon, Linn County, lower a bargain if taken soon, Call on or address H. B. HAUSEK, Lisbon, Linn Co., lowa. TOR SALE—TWO GOOD COUNTRES, 16 FRET long each, and shelving; the light express wagen, cheap. 639 West Twenty second-st.

FOR SALE—20 T.BLES, 12 FRET LONG, 38 Inches wide, 2 feet high, turned less, stained black walnut, varnished and in good condition, suitable for day goods or clothing; will be sold low; on he seen for lairly days at 312 Madison-st. GEORGE B. CLUETT, BIBO, & CO. TOR SALE-TENTS, CAMPING OUTFITS, WOOL-eln and rubber blankels, fire-arms, military stores of all kinds. Government Goods Depot, removed to al Randolph-time.

A GENTS WANTED—TO GO IN COUNTRY WITH ducements to good salesmen. Call or address Richards Packing Company, No. 8 North Clark 48.

A GENTS WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR soliciting orders in country towns, to whom good inducement will be offered. Address F 40, Tribune office. office.

A GENTS WANTED IN EVERY STATE, COUNTY, and town in the Northwest for the latest novelty case and camp-stool combined. Quick also and good profits. Samples sent free on receipt of \$1. Call or address F. H. BEOWN, 197 Fifth-ev., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. OUR WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND PERR for them. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 131 East Madi

Greatly lieduced Prices.
B. T. MARTIN, 104 State-st.
THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY RETAIL parior and chamber furniture in any quantity on weekly or monthly payments. 503 West Madison-st.

Unvaried Monotony of the Financial Situation.

New York Exchange Weak-The

Clearings \$3,600,000.

The Produce Merkets Steady-Oats Active for Export.

Pork, Wheat, and Corn Easier. FINANCIAL.

The situation among the banks exhibited no new features. The utmost quiet prevailed in every direction. The offerings of good negotiable paper were small. This lack of employment for their funds undoubtedly predisposes the banks in favor of the application of the city for \$300,000 to meet the interest on its bonded debt accruing July I, and for \$905,000 to pay that amount of bonds then maturing. The banks will insist that the security offered them be indubitable, and a proposition that meets with much favor is to give as security for the \$305,000 wanted the coupons and bonds to be paid, and allow the banks to hold them uncanceled against the city. The loanable surplus of the banks continues to increase.

as continues to increase.

ates of discount are 8@10 per cent to regular
tomers. Good outside borrowers can obtain

On the street business is sleepy. Rates are 6@12 per cent.

New York exchange was inactive, and sold between banks at 25c per \$1,000 discount.

The country orders for currency were small.

The clearings were \$3,000,000.

The country orders for currency were small. The clearings were \$3,600,000.

IDLE MONEY GOING INTO GOVERNMENTS.

The New York Daily Bulletin of Wednesday says: "There was to-day a continued strong market for United States bonds, and, where prices were changed, at advancing figures. The difficulty of employing money in a safe way is driving idle balances into United States bonds."

CENTENNIAL PRICES.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the Exhibition, so far from increasing food prices in Philadelphia, has actually had the effect, by attracting larger supplies, of reducing them. The Commercial List gives a comparison of wholesale prices for some staple articles now, compared with the quotations at the close of May last year, which shows the market decline. New York or Bradford County butter then was quoted at 29 and 31 cents a pound; now the figures range from 23 to 28 cents. Good quality Pennsylvania eggs, by the barrel, then brought 17 and 18 cents a dozen; now the rate is 12 and 13. Spring chickens, then 35 and 40 cents a pound, are now quoted at 19 and 20 cents. Butchers' meat also shows a decline, though not to this extent. These are, of course, the wholesale figures.

NOTHER NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK GONE. The Mechanic' and Traders' Savings Bank of New York is to be wound up, making the seventh that has ailed within a year. With liabilities due depositrs of \$1, 977, 572, it has on hand only \$15,000 cash. ore of \$1,977,572, it has on hand only \$15,000 cash. Its nominal assets are \$2,242,908. The bank held Southern State bonds, which cost it \$465,945.22, and are now worth but \$80,000. The State Bank Examiner thinks that if the bank goes on it will pay nothing, whereas something can be realized now. The reiterated exposures of such fearfully risky financiering by savings banks is gradually depriving those institutions of the hold they once had on the community. GOLIKE ASPECT OF PHILADELPHIA FI-

CRICAGO-LIKE ASPECT OF PHILADRLPHIA FINANCES.

The money market yesterday was as dull and lifeless as ever. The banks look to their customers for the bulk of their regular business, but the requirements of trade at this season are neither large nor pressing, and after all legitimate calls from customers are met they still find too large a surplus of idle funds on hand, for the employment of which they have to look to the note dealers and the outside market. And even this source is not satisfactory, for the reason that desirable paper is not in good supply, and what there is is held at such low raise as to seriously interfere with the profits of banking. — Philadelphia Ledger.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 1124@112%.

were 80%@88% cents on the dollar

| GOVERNMENT BOXDS. | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| United States & of '81. 1236. United States & 20s of '85. 1154. 5-20 of '65-4anuary and July 1254. 5-20 of '67-4anuary and July 1224. 5-20 of '87-4anuary and July 1224. 10-40s. 1184. United States new 5s of '81. 1174. United States new 5s of '81. 1174. United States Authorized States 1234. | 1245 116 1206 1206 1236 1246 1186 1178 |
| Rid. | Asked. |
| Chicago City 7 v ct. sewerage | *105 |
| Chicago City 7 v.ct. sewerage104 | *105 |
| Chicago City 7 v ct. water loan | *105 |
| Cook County 7 & ct. bonds (long)*105% | *100563 |
| West Park 7 & ct. bonds | 97 |
| North Chicago 7 & ct. bonds (Lincoln | |
| Perk) | *95 |
| *And interest. | 1 1 50 |
| LOCAL STOCKS. | 1.44 |
| Bin. | Asked. |
| First National 177% | **** |
| Third National | 120 |
| Fifth National 20216 | **** |
| Corn Exchange National 275 | **** |
| Merchants' National | 175 |
| Northwestarn National | |
| National Bank of Illinois | **** |
| German National | 122 |
| Home National | 9516 |
| Central National | 90 |
| Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. 157 | **** |
| Hide and Leather 100 | 100 |
| Illinois Trust and Savings 100 | **** |
| City Railway, South Side 143 | |

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW York, June 15.—Foreign news had no effect on the gold market and home news was without influence, yet the market was strong, and sales were at 112% 0112%, limited in amount. The supply of capital offering for use is simply enormous and constantly increasing, for money is coming here from interior cities, and in a fort-night the interest obligations of the Government as well as many States and corporations will be due, which will swell the existing piethora largely. Funds almost go begging and borrowers can dictate their own terms. As low as 1½ has been accepted on United States bonds, evidencing the fact that bonds are more profitable than demand loans. Stock exchange rates are 2@2%. Mercantile paper sells freely.

stock exchange rates at a special per sells freely.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Gold opened at 112% and closed at 112%. Borrowing rates 2 to 3. Loans were also made flat, and 1 to 2 for carrying. Governments were strong at a slight advance.

Railroad bonds were dull and firm, except Ohio and Mississippi seconds, which declined to 69. Railroad bonds were dull and firm, except Onlond Mississippi seconds, which declined to 69. State bonds were firm.

Stocks were dull, and with the exception of Lake hore, which was strong and higher, and New Jerey Central, which declined to 80% regular and 78 eller sixty, the market was without interesting sature. Transactions were only 93, 000 shares, of thich 8,000 were Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Inion, 3,000 Northwestern, 7,000 St. Pauls, 53,000 aks Shore, and 3,000 Ohios.

Money market easy at 2@3. Prime mercantild apper, 34@5%.

ce Shore, and the state of the

| Sterling firm; sixty day | s, 487%; demand, 489%. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GOVERNME | NT BONDS. |
| Coupons, '81124 | New 56 |
| New1204 | 10-40s, reg |
| Coupons, '68124% | 11 |
| BTO. | CKS. |
| Duicksilver 1454 | Rock Island 10% |
| uicksilver pfd 18 | New Jersey Central. 8 % lock Island 10% St. Paul 5 % St. Paul pfd. 70% Wabash 11% Wabash pfd. 2 % Fort Wayne 1001 Ferre Haute 6 % Terre Haute pfd. 14 Chicago & Alton. 1023 % |
| Mariposa 5% | Wabash 13 |
| Adams Express1084 | Fort Wayne102 |
| Wells-Fargo 80% | Terre Haute nfd 14 |
| United States Express 71% | Chicago & Alton 1025 Chicago & Alton pfd. 108 |
| New York Central 107% | 0.49 |
| Krie pfd 19 Harlem | Del., L. & W |
| Harlem pfd133 | Missouri Pacific 85 |
| lariem pfd | Indiana Central 4 |
| ake Shore | Hannibal & St. Joe 13 |
| | |
| Northwestern 41% | Union Pacific bonds. 1054 U. Pac. land-grant1004 U. Pac. sinking-fund. 805 |
| C. C. C. & I 46% | THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE |
| STATE | BONDS. |
| rennessee 6s, old 44 rennessee 6s, new 4234 insouri | Virginia new |
| dissouri107 | amours. |
| | The following are the |
| | |

LONDON, June 15.—Rate of disconsrict for three months bills, 1%, being Bank of England rate. Consols, money and account, 94 9-16.
United States bonds, '65s, 105; '97s, 108; ex 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 1065, 105; '97s, 108; ex New York Central, 96; Erie, 12%; preferred, 18. Paus, June 15.—Rentes, 105f 975c.
Frankrour, June 15.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102%.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for recon Thursday, June 15: The following instruments were first to on Thursday, June 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Woodbine place, 241 ft. eof Oakiey av. s.f., 24
 x108\(^3\) ft. dated June 2.

Herndon st. 300 ft s of Webster av. w.f., 25x
 125 ft., dated June 12.

Wabansia st., 242-10 ft e of Elk Grove st., n.f., 242-10,800 ft., dated June 6.

Rice st. 102 ft e of Lincoln. s.f., 25x125 ft., dated June 10.

Pulio ft. v. 102 ft e of Lincoln. s.f., 25x125 ft., dated June 10.

Despiaines st. 140 ft s of Madison, e.f., 28x100 ft., with buildings, dated June 15.

Despiaines st. 140 ft s of Madison, e.f., 28x100 ft., with buildings, dated June 17.

Central Park bouleyard, 73 ft w of Kedzie av., n.f. 48x175 ft., dated May 4.

Nest Van Buren st. 250 ft w of California av., n.f. 28x100 ft., dated May 15.

Canal st. s w corner of North LaSaile, n.f., 10x 107 2-10 ft., dated March 20.

The premises No. 506 Sedgwick st. dated May 15. 6,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning:

| | Rece | ipts. | Shipm | ients. |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 34 90-50 | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. |
| Flour, bris | 9,402 | 8,402 | 13,200 | 4, 496 |
| Wheat, bu | 105, 520 | 38, 420 | 108,821 | 56,946 |
| Corn. bu | 294,000 | 76,599 | 254, 782 | 432, 570 |
| Oats, bu | 79, 230 | 20,968 | 220,089 | 17,608 |
| Rve. bu | 2,540 | 350 | 15, 292 | |
| Barley, bu | 5, 930 | 1,170 | 1,620 | 2.09 |
| G. seed, lbs | 34,954 | 26, 738 | 103, 350 | 17, 406 |
| F. seed, lbs | 188, 200 | 40, 470 | 22,080 | |
| B. corn, lbs | . 12, 290 | 14,000 | 1.520 | |
| C. meats, lbs . | | 21,000 | 764,035 | 743,05 |
| Beef, bris | | | 86 | 74 |
| Pork, bris | | 70 | 475 | 44 |
| Lard, lbs | | | 170, 340 | 292, 320 |
| Tallow, lbs | 14,528 | 11,976 | 75, 770 | |
| Butter, Ibs | 88,952 | 50,915 | 47,884 | 53, 89 |
| L. hors. No. | 18, 523 | 20, 430 | 5,955 | 9, 582 |
| L. hogs, No | 3, 224 | 4, 910, | 4, 252 | 3, 185 |
| Sheen No | 757 | 623 | -, | - |
| Sheep, No Hides, lbs | 85, 195 | 148,690 | 94,380 | 313, 22 |
| H. wines, bris. | 50 | 150 | 8 | 310, 22 |
| Wool, lbs | 67,383 | 239,918 | 480, 472 | 155, 550 |
| Potatoes, bu | 1.581 | 2,215 | 400,414 | 1,070 |
| Coal, tons | 8,017 | 4,410 | 304 | 4,011 |
| Hay, tons | 52 | | 10 | ********* |
| Lumber, m ft. | . 5,965 | 3,690 | 2,457 | 2,716 |
| Shingles, m | 8,220 | | 468 | 915 |
| Salt, bris | 29 | 1,500 | 2,264 | 2,47 |
| Poultry, lbs | 20 | 1,965 | 2,200 | 2, 411 |
| Poultry, coops. | 34 | 52 | ******** | |
| Eggs, pkgs | 682 | 1,196 | 10 | 457 |
| | | 1, 190 | | 171 |
| Cheese, boxes. | 990 | 1,979 | 260 | 17 |
| Beans, bu | *** ****** | **** ****** | 9 | 10 |

nsumption, 3,534 bu wheat, 340 bu corn, 2,493

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 1 car No. 3 winter wheat, 1 car rejected do, 19 cars No. 1 N.W. wheat, 48 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 54 cars No. 2 spring, 77 cars No. 3 do, 30 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (233 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 65 cars and 17,000 bu high mixed do, 322 cars and 21,700 bu No. 2 do, 38 cars and 18,900 bu rejected do, 3 cars no grade do (429 corn); 17 cars white oats. 55 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars rejected do, (90 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 9 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total (778 cars), 370,000 bu. Inspected out: 49,550 bu wheat, 138,907 bu corn, 69 381 bu ants. 729 bu rye, and 504 bu barley. 69, 381 bu oats, 722 bu rye, and 504 bu barley. The number of cars of wheat inspected into store in this city during the first 15 days of June, 1876 and 1875, were as follows:

| | No. 1 Northwestern | 93 |
|---|----------------------------------------|----------|
| и | NO. I | DO. |
| н | No. 2 Northwestern 982 } | 915 |
| | No. 2 900) | 6.613 |
| ч | No. 3 1, 128 | 144 |
| | Rejected 513 | 43 |
| d | Unmerchantable | 7 |
| | Total No. of cars 4,043 | 1,550 |
| | During the month of June, 1875, the | receipts |
| ı | were 3, 031 cars. | |
| ١ | A good deal is said just now about big | receipts |

A good deal is said just now about hig receipts of grain here, and the decline in prices which ought to ensue in consequence. It is true that the receipts are unusually large, but they need to be so to make up for our deficit. The receipts of wheat in this city for the first five months in three years were as follows, in hu:

An increase in the receipts of the first two weeks of June, though great, is far from being sufficient to fill that big deficit. "Dornbusch," under date of June 1, tells us

that the total quantity of wheat then on passage for the United Kingdom was 1, 327, 506 qrs; do same time in 1875, 1, 184, 942; increase, 142, 564. Of the quantity afoat two weeks ago, about 220,000 qrs was from Atlantic (U. S.) ports. The remainder was principally of the new crop of Chili, three steamships delivered 19,000 bags of Calcutta

wheat of the new crop.

There was a good deal of excitement on 'Change yesterday in regard to the condition of the corn now in store here, and the most absurd rumors were afloat concerning it. An effort was made by the bears to depress prices in connection therewith, but they were only temporarily successful, as it soon became known that there is no No. 2 corn soon became known that there is no No. 2 corn here that is out of condition. We may add to this the assurance of posted parties that not a single bushel of No. 2 that has been shipped from Chi-cago this year has arrived at tide-water out of con-dition, and it is believed that the same could be The facts in the case are that the Union Elevator

has held 27,600 bu of new No. 2 corn over from last autumn, the grain not having been called on for shipment. Under the rules of the Board this corn was deliverable on contracts calling for No. 2, after the word "new" was dropped from the in-spection, and the receipts for it have been delivered over and over again on contracts during the past over and over again on contracts during the past four months. Yesterday morning a prominent shipper sent up to the Union Elevator, and obtained a sample of that lot of corn. He decided that it is no better than rejected, and refused to receive it on contracts for No. 2. The corn was then sold on the open market on its merits, on account of whem it may concern. It was taken by the skip. whom it may concern. It was taken by the ship-per above referred to, some of it at 40½c per bu, or a little better than the price of rejected. It will be shipped out forthwith, and the trouble ended. There is little doubt that the corn was never No. 2. that it is not hot, and that even if it

never No. 2, that it is not hot, and that even if it were hot it could not affect other corn, as there has been none near it. The "Union" has not received corn for several months past.

The leading produce markets were fairly agrive yesterday, with not much change in provisions, and an easier feeling in grain, though the receipts of the latter exhibited a further failing off. But the markets on the other sides of the Atlantic receipts of the country of the sides of the markets on the other side of the Atlantic were slow, with not much vitality in New York, and the weather was clearer here, though not really fine, weather was clearer here, though not really fine, while the shipping movement was understood to be sluggish; and a good many operators were quite as much concerned about the result of the Cincinnati Convention as about the price of wheat or corn.

There was a moderate movement in dry goods at nominally steady prices. Groceries were ordered freely by the city and country trade, and the market presented a firm, healthy tone. Sugars are still tending upward, under a brisk demand. Coffees are firmer than at the beginning of the week, and teas also display more strength. The butter trade was active at previous figures. Cheese remains quiet and easy. No price changes were de-

trade was active at previous figures. Cheese remains quiet and easy. No price changes were dedeveloped in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, wood, paint, and oil markets.

The cargo lumber market was fairly active and steady, and the yard trade was up to the recent average. Prices were unaltered. Metala, tinners' stock, and nails were in fair interior demand. Sheet iron and fence wire were lower, otherwise there was no change in quotations. The decline was due to local competition. Wool was meeting with more inquiry from Western mills, but the demand was limited and prices ruled easy under fair receipts and in sympathy with Eastern markets. Broom-corn, hops, and hides were unchanged. Timothy seed was in request, but the slight offerings prevented trading. Other seeds were quiet. Hay met with a moderate inquiry. Green fruits were in fair request, strawberries taking the lead and ruling stronger. Poultry was in good request, scarce, and firmer. Eggs continue dull.

continue dull.

Lake freights were quiet and little better than nominal at unchanged rates, which were about 3c for corn and 3½c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, agents asking 20c to New York. 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10% 10½c for corn and 10½6/211c for wheat to New

points. Through freights were nominal to Liver-pool at 48%@49c specie pe. 100 lbs, and to Cork for orders at 47%@48c specie per 100 lbs. Freight engagements were reported for 172,000 bu wheat, 75,000 bu eats, and 16,000 bu rye. The customs receipts in this city yesterday ag-gregated \$1,610.27.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet in the aggregate, and averaged about the same as the previous afternoon, pork being easier, and the rest firmer. Hogs were in large supply, and quoted 3c lower, but Liverpool was unchanged on lard and firmer on meats, which steadled unchanged on lard and armer on meast, which assailed the exportable articles, while pork was weakened by the prospect of a still larger hog supply. The stacks of provisions are smaller than expected by many, the meats here having been materially diminished by the recent liberal exports. The following are the returns of packers and warehousemen in this city on the dates med, as reported to the Secretary of the Pork-Pack

June 15, May 15, June 15, 1876. 1878. 1878. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875. 1875

Short Short rib. clear. 9% 10 10% 10 9% 10 10% 10 10% 10 10% 11 11% July 7, 98 10
August 7, 10 10 104
Bacon, cash 7, 10 10 104
Bacon, cash 10 10 104
Long and short clears at 94c cash, and 94c seller
July, boxed; sweet pickled hams, 113,6113/c for sumner and 114,6125/c for winter; tumberlands, 946
Incompared to 114,6125/c for winter; tumberlands, 946
Bacon hams, 13614c.
Gresse-Was quiet at 628c.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.75
611.00 for meas; \$11.75612.00 for extra mess; and
\$22,00622,50 for hams.
Taltion—Was quoted at 8684c for city, and as quoted at 8@814c for city, and 768c for

BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was very little demand either for local use or for shipment, but holders were steady in their views, the receipts being rather small as compared with the shipments. Sales were limited to 600 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$5.3065.87%; and 150 bris rpe flour, partly at \$4.37%. Total, 1,030 bris. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.37% 67.87%; common to good do, \$5.80%, 57%, choice do, \$5.5065.87%; patents do, \$6.0069.00; Minnesots, \$5.00 68.75; spring superfines, \$3.0064.00; rye flour, \$4.256 4.50.

Bran—Was less active, and a shade firmer, under smaller offerings. Sales were 40 tons at \$9.25 free on board cars.

smaller offerings. Sales were 40 tons as \$9.25 free on Shorts—Sale was made of 10 tons as \$9.25 free on oard. Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$15.50@16.00 per on on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and about 1c lower, closing

ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active and about ic lower, closing the below the latest quotations of the previous day. Liverpool was quoted slow, with little inquiry for cargoes, and New York was dull, but a later telegram from England reported a firmer feeling, owing to bad weather. Our receipts too, were rather large, the falling off being chiefly in corn; the inspection of wheat was only 9 car-loads less than that of Wednesday. There was not much shipping demand here except for the lower grades, which were a shade firmer. September sellers were quite free during the greater pair of the sectioning were fined to the section of t

bu lower, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were reported of 1, 000 bu No. 1 at \$1.125; 6, 200 bu No. 2 at \$1.0561.056; and 2,800 bu by sample at 8405 \$1.12, all free on board cars. Total, 10,800 bu. Parties in the trade say that our No. 2 Minnesota wheat is necessary to the sample at 8405 \$1.12, all free on board cars. Total, 10,800 bu. Parties in the trade say that our No. 2 Minnesota wheat is necessary to the sample at 8405 \$1.12, all free on board are countries on the trade of the sample at 8405 \$1.12, all free or this month's delivery. There was no special news from this month's delivery. There was no special news from this month's delivery. There was no special news from this month's delivery. There was no special news from this month's delivery. There was no special news from this month's delivery. There was no special news from this month's delivery. The previous day. But the steady feeling due to these circles of the sample of the sampl

ving, and prices show more stability. We again quote: ark A. 25c; Peerless AA. 24c; Lewiston. 25idc; notaup. 24c; Ontario. 25c; American A. 25dc; noskeag. 21c; Otter Creek, 21c, buriab bags, 4 bn alic; gunnica, single, 13461446c; do, double, 23 4c. HEESE—The market was quoted quiet and easy, od to choice factory is jobbing at 9699c, and lower dds anywhere from 568c. Receipts are liberal and O. GGS-Were in moderate local request, and steady

E668—Were in moderate local request, and steady at 10%-211c.
GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were in fair request and firmer. The offerings were large, but generally in good condition, and the recent low prices stimulated the demand, and more orders were in from the country. Other small fruit was in moderate request: Strawberries, Illinois or Michigan, is que 80.000; illinois or se de 100; il

few are of the opinion that bottom figures have not yet been reached. Hice was in good demand and was steady, as were also strups, molasses, starch, soaps, etc. We again quote:

Rice-Rangoon, 61/46/60/4c; Carolins, 74/69/c; Louisians, 62/74/c.

Coffees-O. 6. Java, 20/830c; Java, No. 2. 20/82/c; colore to fancy Rio, 21/82/21/4c; good to prime do. 21/86/21/4c; common to fair, 19/8/82/20/4c; rosating, 18/8/8-18/62/c; colore to fancy Rio, 21/8/22/2/c; good to prime do. 21/86/21/4c; common to fair, 19/8/82/20/4c; rosating, 18/8/8-18/62/c; do. 18/8/20/2-c; Maraccellone of the color of the color

decline is due to local competition. Following are the quotations:

Nn Frate-IC, 10x14, \$8.50; do, IX, 10x14, \$11.00; roofing, 14x30, IC, 88.00.

Pto Tin-Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 27c.
Solder-No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c.
Lead-Pig, Tigc; bar, 8igc; lead pipe, 9c.
Copper-Bottoms, 32c; sheathing copper, 30c.
Sheet Zing-Full casks, 10c; slabs, 8igc.
Sheet Zing-Full casks, 10c; slabs, 8igc.
Sheet Jing-No. 24, 3igc rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 10c; do, No. 1, stained, 15c; American Russia A, 13c; B, 11c; galvanized fron, No. 28, 44c; discount, 30 per

18c; do, No. 1, stained, 10c; American musics, and the life of the

SEEDS—There were several orders on the floor for

outside soing for very inrige towns. Attacky with the state of the sta

LIVE STOCK.

See a regular for a flow, as in the collection of the collection o

change in prices; but a number of cars were held out of the market expecting an advance.

Seen-Receipta, 35,800, making 8,750 for three days, against 7,670 at the same time last week. The market was dull and weaker; slow sales; 4655gc for common to good. Lambs steady; 65560gc for common to very good; a few choice and extra Jersey lambs, 106311c.

Seine-Receipts, 1,030, making 7,580 for three days, against 8, 100 at the same time last week. None offered alive.

Cattle-Active and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Hoga-Easier; moderately active; common light, \$5.75@5.85; fair to good light, \$5.90@6.20; fair to good heavy, \$6.15@6.25; receipts, 2,333; shipments, 630. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was active early, nearly to the extent of the offerings, which were limited to about 20 cargoes. There was no reported change in prices, Piece stuff was steady at \$7.50e8.00, and common inch at \$8.00e9.00. Good to choice inch was quoted at \$10.00e13.50, and shingles at \$2.00e2.25. Lath were quiet at \$1.15e1.20. Among the sales were 150,000 ft common inch on schr Brown, from Muskegon, at \$8.00, and 140,000 ft, White Lake, medium strips and the common grades being wholly in request. Prices for these grades are sometimes shaded, \$9.50 being the inside for common green staff. Quotations:
First and second clear. \$36.00e32.00
Third clear, tinch. \$30.00e32.00
Clear fooring, dirst and second. \$30.00e32.00
Third clear, tinch. \$30.00e32.00
Clear scooning, dirst and second. \$30.00e32.00
Clear scooning, dirst and second. \$30.00e32.00
Clear scooning, tinch and tinc

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—11 a. m.—Fiour—No. 1, 24s 6d;
No. 2, 22s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter No. 1. 8s 10d; No. 2, 28 6d;
spring No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 8s 8d; white No. 1, 10s 2d;
No. 2, 9s 11d; club No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2 10s 4d. Corn—
No. 1, 20s 9d; No. 2, 26s 3d.

Provisions—Pork, 80s. Lard, 51s.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Latest.—Cotton — Steady;
63-1646 5-164; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,700 American.

Breadstigs—Wheat dull: California white wheat, average, 9s 11d@10s 2d; do club, 10s 4d@10s 6d; red
Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 8s 5d@3s 9d; do winter, 9s 6d@4s 10d. Flour—Western canal, 22a24s 6d.

Corn—Western mixed, 28s 3d@25s 9d. Oats—3s@3s 6d.

Barley—3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s@36s 6d.

Clover Seed—65@0s. Clover Seed-556803.
Provisions-Prime mess pork, 80s. Prime mess beef, 82sed. Lard, 51s. Cheese, 51s 6d. Bacon-Long clear, 40s 6d; short do, 51s 6d.

Tallow—428.
Petroleum-Spirits, 88; refined, 108 9d@11s.
Linsed Oil—238.
Resin—Common, 48 6d@4s 9d; pale, 16s. Rein-Common, 48 days 51, page 162.

Spiritz Turpentine—23s 8d.

Loxpox, June 15.—Linaed Oil—23s@23s 3d.

Calcutta Linaed—17s 6d@47s 9d.

Linaed Cake—10se 10s 5d.

Antweer, June 15.—Petroleum—28s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 15. — Grain—Market for spring wheat opened 16/2c lower; market closed with a good steady feeling for winter wheat; market still ruled in buyers' favor, with only a limited business reported sales of 191,000 bu at \$1.05@1.08\(\frac{1}{2}\) for No. 3 Chicago \$1.08 for soft No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1.10 for No. 2 and No. sales of 191,000 bu at \$1.05\(61.05\) for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.05\(61.05\) for soft No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1.10\(61.05\) for soft Minnesota; \$1.16\(61.05\) for soft Minnesota; \$1.16\(61.05\) for soft Minnesota; \$1.16\(61.15\) for soft Minnesota; \$1.16\(61.15\) for No. 2 Chicago (including 18,000 bu part old at \$1.17\) in store); \$1.18\(61.21\) for soft to prime No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.18\(61.21\) for soft to prime No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.18\(61.21\) for No. 1 spring; \$1.33\) bid for choice No. 1 Sheboygan; \$1.24\(61.25\) for good winter red Western, \$1.28\(61.15\) for No. 1 spring; \$1.33\) bid for choice No. 1 Sheboygan; \$1.24\(61.25\) for good winter red Western, \$1.28\(61.45\) for white Canada in bond, \$1.45\) for white Western, and including one load No. 2 Milwaukee to arrive latter part of this month, at \$1.21\) for owhite Western, and including one load No. 2 Milwaukee to arrive latter part of this month, at \$1.21\) for canada in bond; a sale of 4,000 bu Western man made at \$4\) for arrive soon. Barley dull and without decided change; little more bustness done-in oasts; choice black No. 2 Chicago were in request for export at better prices, while other kinds ruled slightly in buyers' favor; alex, \$6,000\) bu at \$4\) for mixed Western and State, and \$7\(64\) for for white do. 35c for rejected, 36c for No. 2, 30c for No. 2 white, 40\(64.31\) for or white Western, 30c for 14,000\) bu fair No. 2 Chicago, and 42c in store for 28,000\text{ bu prime black No. 2 Chicago for export.

Ocean Frieghts—Moderate trade; tone at the closeweak and irregular; inquiries for charter room were fair, but the grain trade was backward; no decided changes in rates. Engagements were: To Liverpool, by steam, \$6,000\text{ bu grain at 70\(77\) for Joves bacon at 40\(80.05\) per ton.

Provisions—Middles firm and in demand; Western

at private rate, 150 hbds sirup at 25s, and 1,000 hbds
tallow at 25s per ton.

Provisions—Middles firm and in demand; Western
long clear quoted at 10½6 for Western delivery; sales of
1,000 boxes long and short clear and hams on private
terms. Lard opened strong, and advanced 15c per 100
ms, but closed scarcely so firm and lower for primpt delivery. There was slight demand for cash lots, and
speculative dealings were moderate; sales of 175 tes
prime steam on spot at \$11.55, 200 tes do on private terms, and 250 tes do at \$11.55, closing at 11.55; also 250 tes for July at \$11.60, closing at \$11.50; also 250 tes for July at \$11.60, closing at \$11.50. to Buffalo. Charters: To Buffolo—Prop Common, 6%67%c; do fair, 7%c; de good, 8c; do prime, schr D. E. Bailey, wheat on p. t.; schr F.

Receipts-Flour, 7, 500 bris; wheat, 133,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 39,000 bu.

CINCINNATI. June 18.—Cotton-Quiet and steady, 114c.
Frour-Dull.
Grain—Wheat dull; 75cm\$1.15. Corn steady; 40047c.
Oats dull; 230m20c. Rye quiet; 74cm75c.
Provisions—Fork dull; \$10.75 cash; \$20.25 buyer
July. Lard freeguler; steam, 11c cash; 114c buyer June;
Kettle, 125cm15c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 74cm75c;
clear rlb, 10c105cc cash; 105cm105cc, buyer July; clear,
114cm115cc. Buston quiet; \$4cm05c; clear rlb, 105cm105cc, 11cm105cc.
Whistly—Quiet and firm; \$1.10.
Whistly—Quiet and firm; \$1.10.
Whistly—Gray; how the Michigan,
TOLEDO.
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ToleTo. June 15.—Flour—Dull.
Grain—Wheat dull; No. 2 white Michigan, \$1.31;
extra white Michigan, \$1.33; amber Michigan,
\$1.21; July, \$1.225; No. 2 amber \$1.08; No. 2
red fall, old, \$1.35; No. 3 red, \$1.005; rejected red, 85c.
Corn firmer; high mired, spot and June, \$1c; July,
\$1.25c; low mired, \$85c; no grade, 46c; damaged,
\$75c. Oats dull; No. 1, held at 36c; No. 2 sec; white,
held at 36c; Michigan, 33c; rejected, 275c.
Receipts—Flour, 10c bris; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn,
\$1.000 bu; oats, \$2.000 bu.
Boston, June 15.—Pour—Steady; Western superfine,

Suppressis—Flour, 400 bris; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BOSTON, June 15.—POUR—Steady; Western superfine, \$3.50@4.00; common extras, \$4.25@5.00; Wiscousin and Minnesota extra family, \$5.00@4.75; white wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, \$6.00@7.00; Illinois, \$6.00@8.25; St. Louis, \$6.25@9.00; fancy Minnesota and Wiscousin \$7.00@0.37%.

My Wiscousin \$7.00@0.37%.

My Jack Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 60@64c. Oats—harked dull; mixed and mixed, 38@43c; rejected, 34@37c; No. 1 white, 49@50c

New Obleans, June 14.—Corn-Meal—Market dull; sales at \$250.

Grain—Corn in fair demand; 62@66c. Oats weak-er; 30@45c.

Huy—in fair demand; prime, \$18.00.

Whisey—Scarce and firm; \$1.11

Others unchanged.

BUFFALO.

Others unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 15.—Grain—Wheat neglect ed; blyers show no disposition to operate; No. 2 Milwaukee nominally \$1.13\(\frac{1}{2}\) Corn dull; 6 cars No. 2 mixed Western at 52c. Oats dull; 1 car Michigan sign; Rye nominal; 85c.

Preights—6c for wheat.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—Cotton in good demand: sales of 3,500 bales; good ordinary, *9%45%; low middling, 10%4610%; middling, 11%4611%; good middling, 12%412%; receipts, net, 324 bales; gross, 324: exports none; stock, 88,607.

MOBILE, June 15.—Cotton—Middlings firm; 11%c; net receipts, 58 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,200; sales, 50; sales, 50.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—Cotton firm; middlings, 11c; net receipts, 53 bales; gross, 153; sales, 57.

CHARLESTON, June 15.—Cotton steady; middlings, 11½c; net receipts, 43 bales; sales, 100.

GALVESTON, June 15.—Cotton quiet; middling, 11¾c; net receipts, 51 bales; gross, 60; exports coastwise, 500; sales, 201.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 15.—There was a better demand for men's wear of woolens, and the market improved in tone. Cotton goods were quiet in first hands, but were jobbing freely. Bleached shirtings were moving steadily. White ground family and shirting prints were in moderate request. Dress goods, ahawis, and hoslery were called and foreign goods (1).

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, June 15. - Spirits of turpentine steady

MARINE. . CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Arrivals—Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries; prop Ohio, Ashtabula, coal; prop Champlain, Ogdensburg, sundries; schr James Couch, Buffalo, coal; schr H. W. Saze, Buffalo, coal; schr R. J. Skidmore, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. W. Harbor, cedar posts; schr J. M. Forrest, Green Bay, wood; schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber; schr Joe Villas, Ford River, immber; schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber; schr G. A. Channon, Buffalo, coal; schr L. Dall, Muskegon, lumber; schr B. Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, telegraph poles; schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; schr A. H. Moss, Escanaba, Iron ore; schr El Tempo, White River, lumber; schr Ironton, Erie, coal; schr Sam Flint, Erie, coal; schr Mary Nau, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Japan, Ludington, lumber; schr Wm. Grandy, Buffalo, lumber; schr Trinidad, Buffalo, coal; schr Ketchum, Masonville, telegraph poles; schr L. M. Mason, Horseshoe Bay, telegraph poles; schr Duncan City, Duncan City, lumber; schr Florence, White Lake, wood; schr F. B. Gardner, Ford River, lumber; schr C. N. Ryan, Cleveland, coal; schr J. T. Johnson, Ashtabula, coal; schr Reciprocity, Manistee, ice; schr Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, coal; schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Elverpocity, Manistee, ice; schr Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, coal; schr Peshtigo, Peshtyo, lumber; schr White Oak, Ludington, lumber; schr Driver, Jacksonport, 4 bris flour, 10 bales hay; schr Driver, Jacksonport, 4 bris flour, 10 bales hay; schr Driver, Jacksonport, 4 bris flour, 10 bales hay; schr Driver, Jacksonport, 4 bri ARRIVALS-Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sun-dries; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; stmr

LAKE FREIGHTS. CHICAGO. -Freights were less active. Quotable at 3c for wheat, and 2½c for core, and 2½c for cats, to Buffalo. Charters: To Buffolo—Prop Commodore (remainder cargo), wheat and rye on through rate; schr D. B. Bailey, wheat on p. t.; schr Parana, cats at 2½c; prop Cuba, wheat through rate. To Port Colborne—Schr Montauk, wheat at 3½c. To Ogdensburg—Prop St. Albans, wheat on through rate. To Kingston—Schrs Arabia and Monticello, cats at 5c. Capacity estimated at 140,000 bu wheat, 75,000 bu oats, and 16,000 bu rye.

Milwauker, June 14.—Another quiet day to note in the gran freight business. There was scarcely any demand for vessels, though one shipper would have made engagements at 2½c on wheat to Buffalo, but that rate was flatly refused by carriers; 3c was demanded, and 6½c to Kingston.

BUFFALO, June 13.—Freights unchanged. Hiram H. Smith reports the schr S. L. Watson, coal, Erie to Duluth (overlous report) and wheat, Duluth to Buffalo, at 4c per bu; bark Harvey Bissell, coal, Cleveland to Portage at 40c per ton, free, and iron ore, L'Anse to Cleveland at \$1.40 per ton f. o. b. Capt. George W. Bone reports the schr Annie Vought, coal hence to Chicago at 40c. The schrs B. F. Bruce, W. S. Crostwaithe, and Camden, go to Erie for coal to Chicago at 50c per ton.

DETHOUT, June 13.—Whittaker & Son report the scow Maid of the Mist, cedar posts, from Middle Island Bay to Detroit, at \$1.37½ per cord; schr Portland, lumber, Alpena to Chicago, at \$1.50 on rail.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—It was again very foggy on the lake yesterday, and in consequence the schrs Sam Flint and William Granby came to anchor outside, it being too thick to see their way. They were, however, afterwards found by the tugs Mosher and Protection and towed inside.....John Sellers, formerly Captain of the tug Annie L. Smith, formerly Captain of the tug Annie L. Smith, has been appointed Captain of the tug C. W. Parker, in piace of Capt. Jewell, resigned... The schr Helen Spry, which collided with the steambarge S. C. Baldwin off Kewaunne last Saturday afternoon, has been surveyed, and her damages are estimated at about \$2,500. She will go into the North Side dock of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company for repairs... A very severe squall, followed by a heavy rain and thunder storm, passed over this section yesterday evening, but, as far as could be learned, did no damage to the shipping... The mammoth schr G. W. Adams was towed out of this harbor yesterday with a cargo of \$7,000 bu of grain, the largest cargo ever taken out of this or any other lake port. She drew 15 feet of water on an even keel, and if her Captain would not have been afraid of her getting aground she might have taken on 90,000 bu....Capt. John A. Crawford's splendid tug George W. Wood, which has been in ordinary for some time past, came out again yesterday, and as her first job she towed out the mammoth schr G. W. Adams.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEFORT, June 15.—ARRIVED—Gracie Gris-wold, Minooki, 6,000 bu cdrn; Sunbeam, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Andrew Jackson, LaSalle, 6,250 OV COTA.

CLEARED—Maple Leaf, Lockport, 5,157 bu
CLEARED—Maple Leaf, Lockport, 5,157 bu
wheat; D. T. Wright, Morris, 100 m shingles, 53,150 lath; Isabella, LaSalle, 90,023 ft lumber. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Odds and Exds.—All the lake-survey parties sent out this season have been ordered home in consequence of the dead-lock at Washington, the appropriation failing to come to time... During a gale on Saginaw Bay on Tuesday afternoon the tugs Emerald, Cora Locke, Rumage, and Leonore lost portions of rafts amounting to between 600, 000 and 800,000 ft of logs. The tug Moiles, in order to save a raft, got in too near the shore and lost lost portions of rafts amounting to between 600, -000 and 800,000 ft of logs. The tug Moiles, in order to save a raft, got in too near the shore and lost her wheel.... Wreckers have stopped taking iron ore out of the sunken sehr City of Buffalo, and started off for the schr Saitillo, to take the cargo of railroad iron out of her. The City of Buffalo will be towed away from the entrance to the harbor of refuge at Sand Beach, where she lies in such a position as to prove an obstruction... The buoys marking the reef at Sheboygan are reported out of position... Capt. McPherson, of the schr Tecumsch, reported at Midland on Friday that he saw a large propeller and two barges stranded on Snake Island, at the entrance of Georgian Bay. It is supposed that she went on during the violent tornado and thunderstorm on Wedneeday night of last week. The names of the stranded vessels have not been ascertained... Relative to the burning of the tug Tillinghast, the Erie Diepatch says: 'Of the Fillinghast nothing but a mere shell remains; the upper works, bulwarks, and interior are entirely burnt out. It was first thought the half was good, but an investigation showed that all the lining was eaten out, and the boat is practically a useless wreck. The entire loss is estimated at \$5,000, upon which there is an insurance of about \$6,000. The fire is supposed to have started in the hold, just forward of the engine from a spark, or the heat from the furnace."

Manquerte. Mich., June 13.—Arrived, the sechr Metropolis. Cleared, the prop D. M. Wilson, schr Strank Perew, J. R. Whiting. Passed down prop City of Duluth. The Cuyahoga leaves to-morrow.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Ticket Offices, 62 Ciark st. (Sherman House) and 7s.

Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depota.

Leave. Arrive. bMilwaukee Fase, shai (dair); | 7.30 a.m. | 4.500 p. m. |
bMilwaukee Express. | 10.00 a.m. | 7.30 b. m. |
bMilwaukee Passenger | 5.500 p. m. | *10.25 a.m. |
bMilwaukee Passenger (dail); | 11.100 p. m. | 5.500 a.m. |
bGreen Bay Express. | 9.30 a.m. | 7.500 a.m. |
bGreen Bay Express. | 9.30 a.m. | 7.500 p. m. |
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex. | 10.00 a.m. | 4.500 p. m. |
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex. | 10.00 a.m. | 4.500 p. m. |
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bSt. Paul & Winneapolis Ex. | 10.00 a.m. | 4.500 p. m. |
bSt. Paul & Winneapolis Ex. | 10.00 a.m. | 4.500 p. m. | bMarquette Express. "10:00 p. m. "6:30 a. m. aGeneva Lake Express. "4:00 p. m. "10:45 a. m. bGeneva Lake Express. "4:45 p. m. "7:00 p. m. a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randoiph, and at Palmer House.

Leave. Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 5.00 a. m. 7:30 p. m.
Day Express. 9.00 a. m. 8:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m. 40:20 a. m.
4:00 p. m. 40:20 a. m.
8:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m. 40:20 a. m.
8:00 p. m.
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8:00 p. m.
9:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m.
8:00 a. m.
9:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m.
8:00 a. m.
9:00 p. m. 8:20 a. m. † Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. † Dally, CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO,
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison at bridge.
Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. "12:30 p. m. "2:40 p. m. St. Louis & Springheld Ex. "9:00 a. m. "7:50 p. m. St. Louis, Springheld & Texas | 9:00 p. m. | 7:40 a. m. Pekin and Peoria Fast Express. "9:00 a. m. "7:50 p. m. Peoria, Keokuk & Barilington. "9:00 p. m. "7:40 a. m. Peoria, Keokuk & Barilington. "7:40 a. m. "7:40 a. m. "7:40 a. m. "7:40 p. m. Streator, Lacon, Wash ton Ex. "2:39 p. m. "2:40 p. m. Joliet & Dwight Accommdat" | 5:00 p. m. | 9:20 a. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

6:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 11:10 a. m. 11:20 p. m. 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD, Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket. Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depof. Leave. | Arrive. Wilsonain & Minnesota Thro'
Day Express
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro'
By Express
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Thro'
Night Express
All trains run via M.iwaukee. Tickets for Et. Past and Minnespoils are good either via Madison set Praire du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Wiscons

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOALA

| Mail and Express | Arrive | Total p. m. | * Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Mon-

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Ticket Offices. 83 Clark-st. Palmer House, Grand
Pacific, and at depot. 122 Michigan-av., corner Medison. Trains leave from Exposition Building. | Leave. | Arrive. Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, Leave. | Arrive. Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express. 5:13 p. m. 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger-Fast Mail. 3:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m.
Past Line. 19:00 p. m. 5:05 p. m.
Sinday excepted. Daily. † Saturday excepted. BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILBOAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 7:40 a. m. 5:10 p. m. 8:52 a. m. 8:10 a. m. 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Tickel
office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive.

EDUCATIONAL. WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular. MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts. Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicates forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the profession for the past 30 years, again and the profession for the past 30 years, again night losses by dream, read. Seatland Weakness, hood, can positively be cured. Ladder was tring the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marrywhy not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and pariors. You see no one but the Doctor, Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sinday. 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly condendtal.

DR. C. BIGELOW HAS REMOVED from 279 South Clark st., cor. van Buren, to 82 West Madison st., cor. Jefferson, Chicago, Ill., and has he west Madison st., cor. Jefferson, Chicago, Ill., and has he were set to be arrested in the city for Chast twenty years the largest entire west weakness cured safety, privately. Famphlet, 38 pages, relating to above, sent in sealed envelope, for twist-cent stamps. Rooms separate for ladies and gentlemen. Consultation free. Marriage Guide, or Sexual Pathology, "200 large-size pages, embracing wery, thing on the generative system that is worth knowing. Price, 50 cts.

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VOLUME XXX.

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Just Receive 150 Hamburg Net Overus and Jackets at \$8.00 and \$1 last year's price \$18.00 \$20.00. Our entire stock of I

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Will leave Goodrich's Dock, foot of Michi at 2 p. m., sharp, and craise during the Tickets only 50 cents each for the trip. T. G. BUTLIN, Superinte OCEAN STEAMISH I PoONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The
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North German Llo The steamers of this Company will sail every from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-si., ates of passage From New York to Southondon, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, site abin, soo, gold; steerage, so currency. It passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South Company of the Passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York to South C

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, J. BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These fructions full-powered steamers will Pier No. 42. North Siver, foot of Canal-st. N. STATE OF VIRGINIA. Thursday STATE OF NEVADA. Thursday STATE OF INDIANA. Thursday And every alternate Thursday thereafter, F. Second cabin, Soir return tight of the Chartest of the Chartest of the Chartest of Chartest. Second cabin, Soir return tight Clark-st., Chicago.

National Line of Steamship FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOR FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTO EOTPT. June 24, 7:30 a m | THE QUEEN., ITALY, July 1, 12:30 pm | SPAIN, July 1, FOR LONDON DIRECT.

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Srcurston tickets, 5100; Frepaid Sinerage of
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